

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section

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SECTION I

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Immunization Program Typhoid-Paratyphoid

The Ministry of Welfare has given specific instructions regarding the 1950 immunization program against typhoid-paratyphoid fever in EI HATSU No. 274 of 4 April 1950, "On the Execution of Preventive Vaccination Against Typhoid and Paratyphoid in the year 1950". Attention is directed in this EI HATSU to the Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 80 of 1 April 1950, which revised the method of inoculation. In addition to stating that all required vaccinations were to be completed within the period 1 April to 30 June, special consideration was urged in the adoption of proper technical procedures for intracutaneous inoculation, and in increasing the number of locations for setting up inoculating stations and in the choice of dates and hours for inoculations to accommodate the public.

For the 1950 season it is directed that only vaccine already produced according to minimum requirements in effect prior to Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 22 of 25 January 1950 will be used. Sufficient stocks of approved vaccine produced according to the older minimum requirements are considered to be on hand. The following is a summarized outline of EI HATSU No. 274.

1. Time of Vaccination: 1 April to 30 June 1950

2. Method and Quantity of Inoculation:

a. Initial immunization: subcutaneous inoculation only.

Children 36 to 48 months of age.

Others not yet immunized.

b. Booster immunizations.

Preferred method intracutaneous inoculation of 0.1 cc vaccine.

Notify all physicians. Give demonstrations if required.

3. Records

Individual record card only. (See Ministry of Welfare Notification No. 255 of 6 December 1949 which abolished roster form).

4. Certificates:

Not ordinarily issued. See Article 7-3 of Regulations for the Execution of the Preventive Vaccination Law as amended by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance No. 8 of 1 April 1950 for exceptions. Certificates may be issued as partial transcripts of the permanent individual record card maintained in the health center or town or village health office when required or requested.

5. Supervision of Inoculations.

Health Center staffs are to make rounds of inspection of places where inoculations are performed, to see that instructions are carried out.

6. Information and Education: To be adequately performed for each group of persons concerned.

7. Distribution of Vaccine: Make requisitions for vaccine as instructed by Pharmaceutical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, and make public announcement of dates and locations after assurance of having the vaccine.

8. Plan of vaccination program is to be submitted according to the form printed below, and forwarded promptly to Ministry of Welfare.

Execution Program of Preventive Vaccination Against
Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever in 1950

Date of Report: _____

Total Population : (1) _____

Prefecture: _____

Period of Execution: _____

From _____

To _____

Classification of Groups

Number of
Persons

Amount of
Vaccine (1)

Remarks

Total Number of Persons
to be Vaccinated

Initial
Immunization

Preschool Age
School Age
Others
Total

Booster Immunization

Date

Amount (1)

Remarks

Amount of Vaccine (2)
Required by Month

April

May

June

Note:

1. Basis of estimation of total population will be explained briefly.
2. The number of persons to be vaccinated monthly will be estimated according to the material on hand, and if necessary, it may be revised later on.

SECTION II

NURSING AFFAIRS

A & B Schools of Nursing

On 10 May the Ministries of Education and Welfare issued a notification (Ihatsu 327) to all prefectural health departments outlining specific requirements for A and B schools of nursing to supplement those stated in Ministries of Education and Welfare Ordinance No. 1 (May 1949). This notification has been sent out for the purpose of clarifying numerous questions which have arisen in regard to nursing school regulations. (See Inclosure No. 1).

Short Course for Hospital Chief Nurses

Two courses, of two weeks duration, will be held at the Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo for Chief Nurses (Directors of Nursing Service). The first course will be held from 22 May to 3 June, the second from 5 June to 17 July. Fifty nurses will be admitted to each course, candidates should be chosen from accredited and conditionally accredited A and B schools of nursing. Information regarding these courses was sent by the Medical Affairs Bureau to the Chief of each prefectural health department through Ihatsu 284, 24 April 1950.

Nursing Journal

A contract has been made between the Medical Friend Company, Tokyo, Japan and the United Press to publish, in Japanese, portions of the American nursing journal "Trained Nurse and Hospital Review". This journal may be obtained by writing to the Medical Friend Company, 40 Momozonocho, Nakano-ku, Tokyo. The journal sells for 70 yen, plus 6 yen postage for a single copy or 450 yen, including postage, for a six months subscription. The first issue May has just been published.

Public Health Nurses

The Ministry of Welfare pays one-third of the salaries of a given number of public health nurses employed in each prefecture. This does not prohibit the prefectures from employing more than this number. The majority of these nurses are employed in health centers, others in prefectural nursing sections or divisions and public health nurses training courses.

Enclosure No. 2 lists the number of nurses authorized by the Ministry for each prefecture and the number actually employed.

SECTION III

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

Annual Conference, Office of International Epizootics

A Japanese delegate, Dr. Hideo Kawashima, attended the annual conference of the Office of International Epizootics in Paris, France, 8 - 13 May 1950. The principle theme of the 1950 conference is improvement and uniformity of veterinary biologics. Dr. Kawashima, who has been in charge of production at the National Animal Hygiene Laboratories and a specialist in Brucellosis, should return with considerable late scientific data applicable to problems in Japan. During the period 15 - 19 May 1950 FAO, United Nations, will conduct a symposium on Foot and Mouth Disease at the office of International Epizootics to which Dr. Kawashima has been invited to attend as an observer.

Food Sanitation Regulations

The new uniform food sanitation regulations, copies of which were distributed to each regional public health officer, are in the process of being printed in Japanese for release to every food inspector. Several minor changes in the enforcement features will be necessary to comply with Japanese law. Due to the urgency of improving the sanitation in all food establishments in order to combat enteric

diseases, prefectural health departments and health center inspectors should be stimulated to take immediate action in compliance with the new regulations.

Japanese Rabies Vaccine

A conference was recently held concerning the degree of attenuation of Japanese rabies vaccine in comparison with recognized American standards. Both American and Japanese rabies virus authorities participated in the discussions. The so-called Kondo method (Japanese vaccine) has been used for the past twenty years, but because of its lesser degree of attenuation, considerable suspicion has arisen in the minds of occupation officials. As a result of the conference, an attempt is being made to produce a vaccine either by the U. S. method or by an improved "Kondo" method which will comply with all U. S. assay standards including the Habel Mouse Protection Test. Any cases of ill effects from the use of Japanese vaccine, if investigated and reported, would be of value in this matter.

Animal Population Census

Copies of the latest figures available (1 Feb 1949) covering the numbers of animals in each prefecture in Japan are being distributed to each Civil Affairs Region. The tabulation also show the animal population for years 1926 to 1949. The following breakdown is inserted to show the average number of animals per farm or owner during the year of 1949:

<u>Type</u>	<u>No. of Animals</u>	<u>No. of Owners</u>	<u>Average Number per Owner</u>
Cattle	Milk - 201,787 Work - 2,091,986	1,987,842	1.15
Horse	1,072,344	904,220	1.19
Hog	488,290	253,891	1.92
Sheep	327,490	221,895	1.48
Goat	457,972	380,426	1.20
Rabbit	2,695,252	1,409,920	1.91
Chicken	16,356,093	4,032,922	4.06
Duck	245,327	69,911	3.51
Honey Bee (Hives)	82,733	22,931	3.61

Weekly Rabies Report

The Veterinary Affairs Section, Ministry of Welfare, submitted the following report on rabies cases occurring during the period 16 April - 6 May 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>16 - 22</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>23 - 29</u>	<u>Cases</u> <u>30 Apr - 6 May</u>
Tokyo	4	3	7
Kanagawa	7	0	5
Chiba	0	0	3
Saitama	2	7	8
Ibaragi	1	0	0
Gumma	6	8	3
Tochigi	4	2	3
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>29</u>

Japanese statistics for period 1 January to 6 May 1950 disclose a total of 286 cases of rabies in dogs, 552 humans have reported being bitten by dogs with 20 rabies deaths.

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 6 - 12 May 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>6 - 12 May</u>
Hokkaido	Hog cholera	2
Gumma	" "	4
Tokyo	" "	1
"	Swine erysipelas	1
Toyama	" "	1
Yamanashi	" "	2
Nagano	" "	2
Miyazaki	" "	2
Akita	Equine encephalomyelitis	1 (suspect)

The Animal Hygiene Section, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, reported the following outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 29 April - 5 May 1950.

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u> <u>29 April - 5 May</u>
Gumma	Swine erysipelas	1
Saitama	" "	1
Chiba	" "	2
Kanagawa	" "	4
Yamanashi	" "	1
Nagano	" "	3
Hokkaido	Hog cholera	2
Iwate	" "	3
Saitama	" "	2

SECTION IV

SUPPLY

Availability of Biologics for Immunizations Required by Law

Biologics required by law for the national immunization program are available in the following quantities:

<u>Biologic</u>	<u>On Hand</u> <u>24 April</u>	<u>Additional</u> <u>Expected by</u> <u>30 June</u>
BCG Vaccine	639,000 doses	8,000,000 doses
BCG Vaccine Diluent	1,424,700 doses	8,000,000 doses
Diphtheria Toxoid	827,040 cc	4,000,000 cc
Diphtheria Antitoxin	113,454 cc	300,000 cc
Smallpox Vaccine	29,684,560 doses	3,000,000 doses
Typhoid-Paratyphoid Vaccine	8,700,050 cc	18,000,000 cc
Pertussis Vaccine	0	400,000 cc

Laboratory Animals

Guinea pig deliveries to the National Institute of Health, by the laboratory animal associations, continued to show improvement during the period from 27 March through 28 April. Over 7,000 guinea pigs were delivered for assay purposes during the period.

Medical Supplies for the Treatment of Trachoma

Supplies of lanoline, vaseline and sulfonamides for the treatment of trachoma will be sufficient to treat approximately 1.5 million patients during 1950, and the Ministry of Welfare will furnish all possible assistance and guidance for the successful completion of the project. An estimated allocation of 13.5 MT of lanoline and an equal quantity of vaseline will be made to physicians, hospitals and homosulfamine ointment manufacturers. Indigenous production of homosulfamine will be stepped up from eight MT produced during 1949, to 20 MT for 1950. An import of 27 MT of lanolin has been programmed which will be supplemented by increased indigenous production.

Para-Aminosalicylic Acid

Upon the recommendation of the New and Non-official Drug Committee, National Board of Pharmacy, the Ministry of Welfare issued product licenses to eight pharmaceutical manufacturers during April, for commercial production of para-aminosalicylic acid (PAS). The Ministry estimates a total of 13,590 kgs of crystalline PAS will be produced during the next twelve months. The retail price will be approximately 30 yen per gram, and in all probability the price will decrease as production increases. The U. S. Veterans Administration advocates the use of PAS in conjunction with streptomycin, for the most effective treatment of tuberculosis. It is believed sufficient PAS will be available to supplement streptomycin medication for all TB hospitalized patients in Japan during the next year.

Biologics Assay

During the period 17 April - 1 May the following biologics have been assayed and found to meet minimum standards.

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
BCG Vaccine (dried)	Kekkaku Yobokai	107-A	45,200 doses
		107-B	43,400
		110-A	41,300
		110-B	32,700
		111-A	46,300
		111-B	42,700
		111-C	44,500
		111-D	45,800
		111-E	31,800
		112-A	42,100
		112-B	48,900
		112-C	43,300
		112-D	51,500
		113-A	44,600
		113-C	40,100
		113-D	36,000
		113-E	23,000
		114-A	43,700
		114-C	37,700
		114-D	36,400
		114-E	35,000
		116-B	58,500
		116-C	53,400
BCG Vaccine (diluent)	Kekkaku Yobokai	119-A	56,100
		119-B	50,000
		119-C	56,200
		119-D	58,300
		119-E	42,900
		123-A	55,100
		110	100,500 doses
		114	112,000
		121	71,000
		122	80,400
		123	118,500
		124	77,800

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Diphtheria Antitoxin	Aichi Kessei	20	9,720 cc
	Hayashi Seiyaku	6	9,750 cc
	Hokkaido Seiyaku	40	7,020 cc
	Takeda Yakuhin	44	9,429 cc
		45	9,615
Smallpox vaccine	Densenbyo Kenkyujo	76	405,000 doses
		79	327,925
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	93	289,000 doses
	Matsuyama Biseibutsu	6	97,500 doses
	Toshiba Seibutsu	101	159,800 doses
Tetanus Antitoxin	Kitasato Kenkyujo	282	19,160 cc
Typhoid & paratyphoid Vaccine	Aichi Kessei	135	17,150 cc
		147	17,150
		152	15,700
		161	17,350
		165	17,000
		167	16,000
		168	18,100
		175	17,800
		176	20,250
		178	19,150
		180	18,150
		181	17,850
		185	19,100
		186	20,200
		188	18,700
	Chiba Kessei	164	35,950 cc
		209	36,250
		212	35,250
		215	35,100
		217	36,750
		225	35,050
		226	37,850
		241	35,900
		242	35,350
		245	35,000
		246	35,850
		253	36,250
		254	35,800
		255	35,250
		260	36,450
		261	35,250
		262	36,050
		263	36,500
Typhoid & paratyphoid Vaccine	Fujisawa Yakuhin	91	32,350 cc
	Hokuriku Kessei	33	19,250 cc
	Kagaku & Kessei	169	36,450 cc
		199	38,000
		246	37,250
		258	37,950

<u>Item</u>	<u>Manufacturer</u>	<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Typhoid & paratyphoid Vaccine	Kagaku & Kessei	308	39,250
		310	38,900
		312	39,250
		324	39,250
		325	39,900
		326	39,500
		327	36,900
		328	38,650
		347	39,250
		350	39,250
	Kitasato Kenkyujo	774	38,150 cc
		776	37,750
		786	38,800
		797	38,750
		802	38,850
		806	38,800
		808	38,950
		810	39,150
		812	38,850
		814	38,850
		815	38,900
		816	38,650
		819	39,850
		822	38,800
		829	39,900
	Mitsumaru Seiyaku	831	39,850
		21	37,550 cc
		26	38,500
		41	37,200
		42	38,250
		44	39,150
		45	36,700
		36	39,600
		37	34,900
		39	34,300
		40	35,550
	Toshiba Seibutsu	310	19,100 cc
		312	18,650
		314	18,100
		342	17,100
Tuberculin O.T.	Kekkaku Kobokai	104	24,375 cc
		116	24,510
		120	25,840
		121	26,685
		122	24,115
		124	27,790
		126	25,580
		129	24,225
		130	20,380
		131	26,540

Ministry of Welfare Reserve Stocks of DDT

Locations and amounts of Ministry of Welfare reserve DDT stocks as of 15 May are as follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>DDT Dust</u>	<u>DDT Spray</u>
Sapporo	163,560 lbs	18,140 gals
Sendai	113,720 lbs	40 gals
Tokyo (Tokyo-Yokohama Area)	1,651,371 lbs	232,083 gals
Nagoya	67,528 lbs	54,645 gals
Osaka	1,148,773 lbs	153,035 gals
Takamatsu	53,954 lbs	21,685 gals
Hiroshima	195,914 lbs	48,272 gals
Fukuoka	98,971 lbs	18,278 gals

SECTION V

NARCOTIC CONTROL

Narcotic Control Activities Report - March

The March report on narcotic control activities from the Ministry of Welfare contained the following information:

Total registrants	93,098
Arrests - Registered persons	39
Unregistered persons	230
(Including 32 Koreans & 30 foreign nationals)	
Convictions - Registered persons	5
Unregistered persons	43
(Including 6 Koreans & 7 foreign nationals)	
Theft of narcotics (including two hospitals)	14
Losses by fire	2

Penalties for registrants varied from ¥ 7,000 fine to ten months penal servitude. There were no suspended sentences. Penalties for non-registrants tried in Japanese Courts varied from ¥ 5,000 fine to two years penal servitude. Twelve out of 34 sentences of penal servitude were suspended. Fifteen sentences were appealed by defendants and three by procurators.

Penalties for foreign nationals in Military Courts varied from four months confinement at hard labor and \$200.00 fine to five years confinement at hard labor. There were no suspended sentences.

Forty-eight registrants were admonished and 11 were dealt with administratively their licenses being suspended one month to six months. Fifteen non-registrants were released because of insufficient evidence.

The report also summarized the activities of the narcotic agents as follows:

Inspection of registrants	1,224
Investigations originated	251
Investigations concluded	335
Investigations not concluded	265

SECTION VI

WELFARE

"Basic Papers on Social Work"

These papers were published by the Japan Social Work Association, and are available from their headquarters, 266 - 3 Chome me, Harajuku, Shibuya-Ku, Tokyo, at 350 yen a copy. One copy has been sent to each regional welfare office and to each contributor with the compliments of the Association. This volume includes the papers presented at the In-Service Training Institute held in Tokyo in October 1949 and since these papers are presented in both English and Japanese this volume should be useful for in-service training.

Inclosed with this Bulletin as Inclosure 3 is Public Health and Welfare Technics Bulletin #24, dated May 1950, subject: Japanese Red Cross. The material included will be helpful in assisting the local Japanese Red Cross Chapters

SECTION VII
SOCIAL SECURITY

Medical Care Benefits Under Seamen's Insurance Law

In special reports of April 1950 made by Mr. George Okamoto and Mrs. Eva B. Meredith, Chugoku and Hokkaido Civil Affairs Regions, respectively, thorough appraisals were made of existing procedures under the Seamen's Insurance Law relating to medical care benefits. Recommendations were made which are now being acted upon by Ministry of Welfare officials with a view to revising the "Enforcement Regulation of the Seamen's Insurance Law" (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 5 of 1940 - see Public Health and Welfare Bulletin 154 of 30 April 1950, Inclosure No. 4).

At present the employer, immediately upon employing a seaman and upon receipt of necessary information, issues to the seaman a "medical care certificate" for the seaman's dependents. This certificate is retained by the insured seaman throughout his period of employment and is presented to a doctor or pharmacist whenever a dependent needs medical care. (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 5 of 1940, Articles 45-47).

However, a certificate authorizing medical care for the insured seaman himself is issued only when the seaman is in need of such care and must be returned by him when medical treatment is completed. A new certificate is issued each time medical care is needed and must be returned upon termination of the treatment. The certificate ordinarily is issued by the employing shipowner (in practice, the ship's master as the representative of the employer). If circumstances will not permit the seaman to obtain the certificate from the employer when it is needed (e.g., if the seaman is waiting at a port where he is to report aboard a ship upon her arrival), he may obtain the certificate from the governor (through the Insurance Section of the prefectural government) of the prefecture in which the doctor or hospital to which the seaman will go is located. When the certificate is returned to the employer, the employer is required to forward it to the prefectural insurance section. (Articles 25-28).

In addition to the inconvenience to the insured seaman and the excessive administrative burden placed on the employer and the prefectural and Ministry offices, many other shortcomings are found to be involved in the existing procedure. Employers are using certificates long out-moded or certificates of their own design which do not convey the information desired. Although Seamen's Insurance medical bills are paid by the Ministry of Welfare, after presentation to the local Medical Fee Payment Fund and routing through the Central Office of the Fund in Tokyo (sickness allowances, but not medical bills, are paid directly by the prefectural Insurance Sections), under the present system it is frequently difficult to identify, for verifying and statistical purposes, the prefecture to which contributions are paid by the employer and in which records are originated and maintained for the insured seaman. In the absence of a permanent certificate, a doctor has no accurate medical history of the patient.

The Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, is drafting revisions to the Enforcement Regulations and redesigning the medical certificates for seamen and their dependents. This will be discussed by Ministry officials with the prefectural insurance section chiefs who will hold a national conference in Tokyo beginning 16 May 1950. It is planned to have the seamen's and the dependents' certificates issued by the prefectural insurance section to which the employer pays contributions. The certificates will be issued upon receipt of notification by the shipowner that a seaman has been employed and will be forwarded to the employer for delivery to the seaman. The certificates will be retained by the seaman, as under present Health Insurance regulations, until his employment terminates, at which time he will return them to his employer who will forward them to the prefectural insurance section with the notice of termination of employment. Insurance doctors will be informed that the seaman must present his "Seaman's Handbook" (record of employment) with the certificate when requesting medical care. Maritime Offices and employers of seamen will be impressed, through the Ministry of Transportation, with the necessity of entering data in the Handbook on a current basis. Existing regulations will be continued to the effect that doctors will not retain the certificates during periods of

continuing treatment but will enter a record of the care provided and allow the seaman and his dependents to retain the certificates at all times.

Welfare Pension Insurance Law and Ministerial Ordinance

Transmitted with this Bulletin as Inclosure No. 4 is the English text of the basic law and ministerial ordinance governing the Welfare Pension Insurance program. The publication, printed by the Japanese Government after the translation had been developed through the joint efforts of the Insurance Bureau, Ministry of Welfare, and the Social Security Division, Public Health and Welfare Section, incorporates all amendments made to the basic law (Law 60 of 1941) through 1949 (Law 38 of 1949) and all amendments made to the basic ministerial ordinance (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 70 of 1941) through 1949 (Ministry of Welfare Ordinance 29 of 1949).

During the course of printing this document, the Diet in the session which adjourned 2 May 1950 enacted three laws which served to amend the Welfare Pension Insurance Law. These amendments are not reflected in Inclosure No. 4 as printed. Copies of the three laws, Laws 47, 124, and 35 of 1950, accompanied Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 154 of 30 April as Inclosures Nos. 5, 6, and 7 respectively. The Enforcement Regulation of the Welfare Pension Insurance Law has been amended by Ministry of Welfare Ordinance (implementing Law 124 of 1950) which accompanied Public Health and Welfare Bulletin No. 154 as Inclosure No. 8. Any additional amendments to the Welfare Pension Insurance Law or Ordinance ("Regulation") will be published in the Bulletin as enacted.

File 8 Mollot
for: CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Brigadier General, Medical Corps
Chief *MC*

8 Incls:

1. Thatsu No. 327
2. Number of Public Health Nurses for Each Prefecture
3. Technical Bulletin - "Japanese Red Cross"
4. Welfare Pension Insurance Program
5. Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan - February 1950
6. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 15 April 1950
7. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 22 April 1950
8. Weekly Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan, Week Ended 29 April 1950

Date: 10 May 1950

From: Chief, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Welfare
Chief, Higher Education & Science Bureau, Ministry of Education

To : Chief of Health Department of each Prefecture

Subject: Concerning the Guiding Points of Nurses Training School (School)

We have asked for your special consideration to be given in accrediting (approving) the Nurses Training School (School) and recently we have decided the 1st Accreditation and have notified you already. However, as a result of the investigation and deliberation of this time, we have gathered the points which especially need to have attention paid to for the accredited schools and training schools and also for those who are to apply in future. These guiding points have been set up as on Separate sheet, therefore we wish for you to give guidance based on the School and Training School Accrediting Regulation as by referring to these points, to the competent schools and training schools.

Guiding Points

1. School Regulation

a. Entrance Qualification, period of training, curriculum must be in accordance with the accrediting regulation.

b. Class Hours for Cultural Subjects

A Class 1 - 2 hours per week

B Class 2 - 3 hours per week will be adequate

c. Concerning vacation

Vacation must not be over 28 days annually.

d. Concerning attendance and absence

Student cannot be promoted when absent days are over 1/3 of a year.

e. In case total absent days are under 1/3 of a year but over 21 days the class hour (practice and theory) must be supplemented (made up) by method such as postponement of graduation, etc.

f. Concerning Night Duty

Night duty must be continued for at least 1 week or 2 weeks at a time.

In case of 1 week for a time, 4 times a year and in case 2 weeks for a time, 2 times a year will be adequate.

The Night Duty practice will be given according to the following standard for both A Class and B Class for each year.

Night Duty will not be practiced during first year.

During 2nd year, in case of one week it will be given for 4 times or if 2 weeks it will be given 2 times.

During 3rd year, night duty will be given as in second year, as above.

2. Concerning Student's Status.

The students must have their status established as student and must not be treated as employee, therefore labor contract must not be made.

3. Concerning Full Time Administrator

Regardless of the position title such as business manager, etc., the full time person must be handling the actual business work of the training school.

As for the extent of full time, a person who has other main duties cannot become an administrator at the same time, however if his (her) main duties are administration he (she) may be able to assist other duties on his (her) spare time from his (her) main duty.

As for the extent of work, in accordance with the orders of the Director, he (she) shall carry out the actual business concerning requests and reports stated in Art. 4 and Art. 10 etc. of the Accrediting regulation.

4. Concerning Instructors - Must be in accordance with Accrediting Regulations.
5. Concerning School Building
6. Concerning Instruments & Utensils

Must be in accordance with the list indicated before. In addition, Skelton, Muscle Model and Anatomical Chart must be equipped.

7. Concerning practice institution.

- a. The wards must be segregated in accordance with the sections indicated in Accrediting Regulations.
- b. For equipment for each ward, it will be in accordance with the Reference Matters concerning inspection which was previously sent.
- c. Enforce Central Diet.
- d. Abolish attendants. Private nurses may be allowed.
- e. At least the following numbers must be secured for in-patients in Pediatric and O.B. department. (Based on 15 students for 1 class)

For A Class

Pediatric (Medical & Surgical, Etc) total 3,000 pt. per year.

Obstetrics (If the hospitalized days are 10 days for 1 pt., 100 patients will be needed for actual number for 1 year.) Total 1,000 pts. per year.

For B Class - 1,500 for Pediatric & 500 for OB & Gyn will be alright.

- f. Enforce reeducation of nurses so that they may be able to render good nursing service to the patients and assist in the guidance of the students.
8. Concerning Dormitory
- a. Distance between main practice institution - within 2 km.
 - b. Distance between school building - within 2 km.
 - c. Fixed number for each room - within 8 persons
Living space for 1 person - over 2 tatami.
 - d. Establish Sleeping room for night duty practice. However, if it is established in some other adequate place it does not need to be in the dormitory.
 - e. Establish lavatory and toilet facilities in dormitory
 - f. Establish recreation room and reception room. If two separate rooms cannot be established these rooms may be used jointly.

Number of Public Health Nurses for each Prefecture
Authorized by Welfare Ministry (1/3 Salary paid by Ministry)
and Number Actually Employed (Budget 1949-1950)

Prefecture	No. of P.H.N. Authorized by Min. of Welf.	No. of P.H.N. Actually Employed (Feb. 1950)	Less than Authorized Number	Over Authorized Number
Hokkaido	259	155	104	
Aomori	67	49	18	
Iwate	99	63	36	
Miyagi	99	75	24	
Akita	79	66	13	
Yamagata	81	71	10	
Fukushima	123	81	42	
Ibaraki	119	68	51	
Tochigi	89	47	42	
Gumma	89	66	23	
Saitama	107	70	37	
Chiba	119	76	43	
Tokyo	293	307		14
Kanagawa	145	117	28	
Niigata	145	105	40	
Toyama	75	75	0	
Ishikawa	91	74	17	
Fukui	87	110		23
Yamanashi	61	30	31	
Nagano	129	89	40	
Gifu	89	60	29	
Shizuoka	123	63	60	
Aichi	231	179	52	
Mie	83	53	30	
Shiga	75	60	15	
Kyoto	161	171		10
Osaka	271	297		26
Hyogo	215	151	64	
Nara	61	30	31	
Wakayama	71	32	39	
Tottori	51	48	3	
Shimane	71	57	14	
Okayama	109	77	32	
Hiroshima	139	124	15	
Yamaguchi	101	71	30	
Tokushima	55	48	7	
Kagawa	61	51	10	
Ehime	107	74	33	
Kochi	47	84		37
Fukuoka	199	148	51	
Saga	61	52	9	
Nagasaki	103	75	28	
Kumamoto	107	93	14	
Oita	99	83	16	
Miyazaki	69	49	20	
Kagoshima	95	126		31
Total	5,210	4,150	1,060	

Inclosure Nos. 3 and 4 missing

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS IN JAPAN: FEBRUARY, 1950

The attached tables 1 and 2 summarize the vital events for Japan, total "shi" (cities having 30,000 or more population), total "gun" (areas with less than 30,000 population) and each prefecture for the month of February 1950. Rates for live births, deaths (all ages), marriages and divorces are the number of events per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Rates for infant deaths and stillbirths are the number of events per 1,000 live births in February.

Live Births: During February there were 221,819 births compared with 258,129 in January. The live birth rate decreased 5 percent from 37.0 last month to 35.2 this month. The current rate was 9 percent lower than that (38.8) in February last year, 14 percent below the rate (41.0) in the corresponding month of 1948, and 6 percent less than the February median rate (37.4) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The birth rate for all "shi" combined (34.0) was 5 percent less than for all "gun" (35.8). Twenty-nine prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Ten were higher and 7 were lower. Hokkaido and Akita Prefectures had rates (43.7 and 43.1 respectively) more than 20 percent above the all Japan figure. The lowest birth rates were recorded in Kyoto (28.9) and Wakayama (29.2) Prefectures and were 18 and 17 percent respectively below the national average.

Deaths (all ages): There were 81,742 deaths in February compared with 91,526 last month. The current death rate (13.0) per 1,000 population per annum was approximately the same as that (13.1) recorded last month. It was 6 percent higher than the February rate (12.3) last year and as much below the corresponding rate (13.9) in 1948. However, the current rate was one-third below the February median rate (19.7) for the 7 year period 1935-1941.

The death rate for all "shi" combined (12.1) was 10 percent less than for all "gun" (13.4). Three-fourths of the prefectures (35) had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Nine prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above and only 2 prefectures, Osaka (11.3) and Kanagawa (11.6) had rates more than 10 percent below the all Japan average. Tokushima was the only prefecture to record a rate (15.0) more than 20 percent higher than the national figure.

Deaths and death rates (per 100,000 population per annum) for the 10 leading causes of death are shown in table 3. These 10 causes accounted for a total of 55,729 deaths or 68 percent of all deaths in February. Rates for 5 of these causes increased over the January level and for the other half decreased. Increases of 4 percent were recorded for 2 cause - tuberculosis (all forms) from 153.0 to 159.7 and malignant neoplasms from 68.9 to 71.5. Lesser increases were registered for bronchitis, nephritis and nephrosia, and vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system. Deaths attributed to senility decreased 13 percent from 111.8 to 96.8. Two causes decreased 5 percent; pneumonia from 121.9 to 115.5 and congenital debility from 76.4 to 72.9. Lesser decreases were credited to heart diseases; and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines. Compared with February 1949, the current death rates were higher for 7 causes and lower for 3. Congenital debility increased 14 percent from 63.8 to 72.9. Increases of 10 to 6 percent were recorded for 3 causes; nephritis and nephrosis pneumonia and malignant neoplasms. Senility, bronchitis, and heart diseases increased slightly, while the remaining 3 causes recorded slight decreases.

Infant Deaths: Infant deaths numbered 16,875 currently compared with 19,553 last month. The infant death rate (per 1,000 live births each month) increased slightly from 75.7 to 76.1. The infant death rate was currently 8 percent greater than the corresponding rate (70.7) last year, slightly higher than the infant death rate (75.1) for February 1948, but 35 percent below the February median rate (116.6) for the 5 year period 1938-1942.

The infant death rate for all "shi" combined (63.1) was 24 percent greater than for all "gun" (82.6). Nineteen prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average. Sixteen prefectures had rates more than 10 percent above and 11 had rates more than 10 percent below. Eight prefectures had infant death rates more than 20 percent above the all Japan average, including Iwate (109.6) and Tokushima (107.4) with rates more than 40 percent greater, and Aomori (106.2) and Kagawa

(102.3) with rates more than 30 percent above. On the other hand, rates more than 20 percent below the national figure were recorded for Yamanashi (56.1), Tokyo (58.0), Niigata (59.3), and Kanagawa (59.9).

Deaths and death rates (per 1,000 live births each month) for the 10 leading causes of infant deaths in February are shown in table 4. A total of 14,279 deaths was attributed to these causes (85 percent of the infant deaths in February). Only 3 increases were recorded from the January level, 4 decreases and for 3 causes the rate remained the same. Premature birth increased from 2.0 to 2.9, congenital malformations from 2.0 to 2.3, and whooping cough from 2.3 to 2.6. Congenital debility continued to be the leading cause of death with a rate of 20.7. Pneumonia decreased by 10 percent from 18.4 to 16.5. Lesser decreases were reported for beriberi (1.4), bronchitis (5.3), and diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines (6.9). Compared with February 1949, rates were higher for 6 causes. The whooping cough rate (2.6) was more than double the corresponding rate last year (1.2). Congenital debility was 25 percent higher, and increases of from 15 to 10 percent were recorded for congenital malformations; other diseases peculiar to early infancy; and sudden death, ill-defined and unknown causes. The rate for premature birth was little more than half the recorded rate for the corresponding month last year. Three other causes (beriberi, diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of the intestines; and bronchitis) had rates below the February 1949 level.

Stillbirths: There were 17,752 stillbirths currently compared with 17,471 previously. The stillbirth rate (per 1,000 live births each month) increased 18 percent from 67.7 to 80.0. The current rate was more than 10 percent above any February rate for which data is available. It was 38 percent above the corresponding month last year (58.1) and 71 percent greater than both the February 1948 rate (46.7) and the February median rate (46.7) for the 7 year period, 1935-1941.

The stillbirth rate for all "shi" combined (114.1) was 81 percent greater than for all "gun" (62.9). Twenty-one prefectural rates were within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 11 were higher and 14 lower. Six prefectures had rates more than 20 percent above the all Japan figure including Nagano (116.6) with a rate more than 40 percent and Osaka (108.4) with one more than 30 percent greater. Only two prefectures, Tochigi (60.3) and Fukushima (61.3) had rates more than 20 percent below the national average.

Marriages: There were 73,544 marriages in February compared with 67,201 last month. The marriage rate increased 22 percent from 9.6 to 11.7. The current rate was approximately 20 percent below the corresponding rate in 1949 (14.6) and 1948 (14.9), but 21 percent above the February median rate (9.7) for the 7 year period 1932-1938.

The marriage rate for all "shi" combined (10.8) was 11 percent less than for all "gun" (12.1). More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures had rates within plus or minus 10 percent of the national average, 7 had higher rates and 7 lower. Gumma Prefecture had a marriage rate (15.5) more than 30 percent above the all Japan figure and 3 additional prefectures (Yamanashi, Fukushima and Iwate) had rates more than 20 percent greater. The lowest prefectural rate (9.9) was recorded for Fukui, 15 percent below the national average.

Divorces: Divorces for February totalled 6,885 compared with 5,890 last month. The divorce rate (per 1,000 population per annum) rose from 0.8 to 1.1. The current rate was the same as that (1.1) recorded for February last year and only slightly more than the February rate (1.0) in 1948. However, the February median rate for the 7 year period 1932-1938 was only 0.8.

The divorce rate was 1.2 for all "shi" combined and 1.0 for all "gun". Rates among the prefectures ranged from 0.7 in Ibaraki to 1.4 in Fukuoka, Miyazaki, Nagasaki and Saga. The rates in 10 prefectures were the same as the national average, in 20 they were higher, and in 16 lower.

TABLE 1.- LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1950

AREA	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS	INFANT DEATHS	STILL BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
All Japan	221,819	81,742	16,875	17,752	73,544	6,885
All "Shi"	74,163	26,399	4,679	8,462	23,477	2,662
All "Gun"	147,656	55,343	12,196	9,290	50,067	4,223
AICHI	8,303	3,208	608	743	2,618	234
AKITA	4,346	1,467	397	317	1,157	136
AOMORI	3,823	1,333	406	293	1,051	117
CHIBA	5,377	2,591	524	374	1,995	141
EHIME	4,287	1,506	326	314	1,250	145
FUKUI	2,243	867	200	174	569	67
FUKUOKA	10,073	3,348	650	917	2,979	359
FUKUSHIMA	6,475	2,054	482	397	2,258	193
GIFU	4,077	1,560	307	334	1,511	130
GUMMA	4,044	1,630	311	404	1,964	149
HIROSHIMA	5,190	1,929	362	363	1,708	213
HOKKAIDO	13,814	3,747	873	994	3,880	336
HYOGO	7,901	3,028	555	791	2,802	279
IBARAKI	5,484	2,312	509	386	1,728	108
ISHIKAWA	2,710	1,147	254	190	945	91
IWATE	4,178	1,515	458	367	1,437	133
KAGAWA	2,375	1,003	243	213	783	81
KAGOSHIMA	5,093	1,796	395	343	1,600	152
KANAGAWA	6,111	2,110	366	406	2,185	173
KOCHI	2,043	1,001	178	143	691	80
KUMAMOTO	5,222	1,770	374	387	1,572	147
KYOTO	4,061	1,651	268	402	1,434	141
MIE	3,467	1,535	306	284	1,223	111
MIYAGI	4,842	1,611	371	378	1,666	112
MIYAZAKI	3,259	1,127	260	270	942	113
NAGANO	4,887	1,973	336	570	2,254	127
NAGASAKI	4,793	1,682	400	338	1,352	170
NARA	1,801	774	162	132	759	76
NIIGATA	7,235	2,347	429	579	2,174	203
OITA	3,816	1,509	333	259	990	102
OKAYAMA	4,007	1,698	320	360	1,294	128
OSAKA	8,891	3,128	598	964	2,974	354
SAGA	2,841	992	235	195	936	101
SAITAMA	5,934	2,356	491	434	2,300	127
SHIGA	2,173	979	174	199	837	57
SHIMANE	2,548	1,018	222	220	793	80
SHIZUOKA	6,432	2,528	583	512	2,360	203
TOCHIGI	4,443	1,696	332	268	1,544	123
TOKUSHIMA	2,356	1,086	253	183	755	80
TOKYO	14,015	5,112	813	944	4,490	450
TOTTORI	1,642	569	125	164	536	56
TOYAMA	2,630	1,038	255	202	937	90
WAKAYAMA	2,248	903	169	159	779	75
YAMAGATA	3,977	1,234	268	332	1,291	136
YAMAGUCHI	4,247	1,474	276	370	1,289	144
YAMANASHI	2,105	800	118	184	952	62

*Deaths under 1 year of age.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Source: Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare

TABLE 2.- 1/ LIVE BIRTH, DEATH, INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGE AND
DIVORCE RATES BY PREFECTURE: JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1950

Area	LIVE BIRTH Rates	DEATH Rates	INFANT DEATH Rates	STILL BIRTH Rates	MARRIAGE Rates	DIVORCE Rates
All Japan	35.2	13.0	76.1	80.0	11.7	1.1
All "Shi"	34.0	12.1	63.1	114.1	10.8	1.2
All "Gun"	35.8	13.4	82.6	62.9	12.1	1.0
AICHI	32.7	12.6	73.2	89.5	10.3	0.9
AKITA	43.1	14.5	91.3	72.9	11.5	1.3
AOMORI	39.9	13.9	106.2	76.6	11.0	1.2
CHIBA	32.0	15.4	97.5	69.6	11.9	0.8
EHIME	36.8	12.9	76.0	73.2	10.7	1.2
FUKUI	38.9	15.0	89.2	77.6	9.9	1.2
FUKUOKA	38.7	12.9	64.5	91.0	11.4	1.4
FUKUSHIMA	40.6	12.9	74.4	61.3	14.2	1.2
GIFU	34.0	13.0	75.3	81.9	12.6	1.1
GUMMA	32.0	12.9	76.9	99.9	15.5	1.2
HIROSHIMA	32.3	12.0	69.7	69.9	10.6	1.3
HOKKAIDO	43.7	11.9	63.2	72.0	12.3	1.1
HYOGO	31.8	12.2	70.2	100.1	11.3	1.1
IBAFUKI	34.1	14.4	92.8	70.4	10.8	0.7
ISHIKAWA	36.6	15.5	93.7	70.1	12.8	1.2
IWATE	41.1	14.9	109.6	87.8	14.1	1.3
KAGAWA	32.3	13.7	102.3	89.7	10.7	1.1
KAGOSHIMA	36.7	12.9	77.6	67.3	11.5	1.1
KANAGAWA	33.5	11.6	59.9	66.4	12.0	0.9
KOCHI	30.0	14.7	87.1	70.0	10.1	1.2
KUMAMOTO	37.2	12.6	71.6	74.1	11.2	1.0
KYOTO	28.9	11.8	66.0	99.0	10.2	1.0
MIE	30.4	13.5	88.3	81.9	10.7	1.0
MIYAGI	38.6	12.8	76.6	78.1	13.3	0.9
MIYAZAKI	39.4	13.6	79.8	82.8	11.4	1.4
NAGANO	29.9	12.1	68.8	116.6	13.8	0.8
NAGASAKI	38.9	13.7	83.5	70.5	11.0	1.4
NAHA	29.4	12.6	90.0	73.3	12.4	1.2
NIIGATA	37.8	12.3	59.3	80.0	11.4	1.1
OITA	39.0	15.4	87.3	67.9	10.1	1.0
OKAYAMA	30.9	13.1	79.9	89.8	10.0	1.0
OSAKA	32.2	11.3	67.3	108.4	10.8	1.3
SAGA	38.8	13.5	82.7	68.6	12.8	1.4
SAITAMA	35.4	14.1	82.7	73.1	13.7	0.8
SHIGA	31.7	14.3	80.1	91.6	12.2	0.8
SHIMANE	35.9	14.3	87.1	86.3	11.2	1.1
SHIZUOKA	34.0	13.4	90.6	79.6	12.5	1.1
TOCHIGI	36.3	13.8	74.7	60.3	12.6	1.0
TOKUSHIMA	34.5	15.9	107.4	77.7	11.0	1.2
TOKYO	32.9	12.0	58.0	67.4	10.5	1.1
TOTTORI	35.2	12.2	76.1	99.9	11.5	1.2
TOYAMA	33.5	13.2	97.0	76.8	11.9	1.1
WAKAYAMA	29.2	11.7	75.2	70.7	10.1	1.0
YAMAGATA	37.6	11.7	67.4	83.5	12.2	1.3
YAMAGUCHI	35.9	12.5	65.0	87.1	10.9	1.2
YAMANASHI	32.8	12.5	56.1	87.4	14.9	1.0

1/ Birth, death, marriage and divorce rates are per 1,000 population estimated as of 1 July 1949 and are worked on an annual basis. Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Data refer to vital events of Japanese nationals in Japan.

Sources: Rates were computed by PH&W Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

TABLE 3.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF DEATH: JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	February 1950		Jan. 50	Feb. 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	55,729			
001-019	Tuberculosis (all forms)	10,072	159.7	153.0	160.3
330-334	Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	8,213	130.2	129.1	133.9
490-493,763	Pneumonia	7,281	115.5	121.9	108.1
794,304	Senility	6,104	96.8	111.8	93.5
410-434,440,441,443	Heart diseases	4,695	74.5	76.6	72.5
772-773.0, 773.5	Congenital debility	4,598	72.9	76.4	63.8
140-200,202, 203,205	Malignant neoplasms (cancer etc.)	4,511	71.5	68.9	67.2
571-572,764, 785b	Diarrhea, enteritis and ulceration of intestines (all ages)	3,972	63.0	64.6	64.2
500-502	Bronchitis	3,143	49.8	49.0	48.5
590-594					
442,446	Nephritis and nephrosis	3,140	49.8	49.5	46.1

Note: Rates are per 100,000 population (estimated as of 1 July 1949) and are worked on an annual basis.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

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TABLE 4.- THE TEN LEADING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS: JAPAN, FEBRUARY 1950

List No.	Cause of Death	February 1950		Jan. 50	Feb. 49
		Number	Rate	Rate	Rate
	Total of the ten leading causes	14,279			
772,773.0,773.5	Congenital debility	4,598	20.7	20.7	16.5
490-493,763	Pneumonia	3,659	16.5	18.4	15.4
571,572,764	Diarrhea enteritis and ulceration of intestines	1,529	6.9	7.0	7.5
500-502	Bronchitis	1,169	5.3	5.5	5.5
762,766-771, 773.1, 773.6	Other diseases peculiar to early infancy	1,071	4.8	4.8	4.2
776	Premature birth	648	2.9	2.0	5.2
056	Whooping cough	573	2.6	2.3	1.2
750-759	Congenital malformation	503	2.3	2.0	2.0
280	Beriberi	304	1.4	1.5	1.6
	Sudden death ill-defined and unknown causes	225	1.1	1.1	1.0

Note: Rates are per 1,000 live births in the corresponding period.

Sources: Rates were computed by Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP. Source of original data was Monthly Vital Statistics Schedule Report, Ministry of Welfare.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 15 APRIL 1950

During the fifteenth week, ended 15 April 1950, there were 20,959 case of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 22,248 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for preceding weeks in the current year. Comparisons with last week are based on corrected figures.

Diphtheria cases this week (220) were 12 percent fewer than in the preceding week (250). Deaths (23) did not change. The present case figure was 37 percent less than that (350) recorded for the same week of last year and 42 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (379). Nearly half (22) of the prefectures reported fewer cases this week than last week while sixteen had more and eight remained the same. This week's cases ranged from zero in four prefectures to 20 in Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.2 and 18.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 2.0.

The number of dysentery cases this week (104) was approximately the same as in the preceding week (103). Deaths decreased from 28 to 23. This week's cases amounted to twice those (52) in the same period of last year and 58 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (66). (See attached chart). There were decreases from last week in sixteen prefecture, increases in twelve, and no change in four. The fourteen remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Tokyo-to reported 19 cases currently and 27 additional prefectures from 1 to 12 each. Of the total cases reported this week, 100 were designated as bacillary dysentery and the remaining 4 as amebic dysentery. All deaths were from bacillary dysentery. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.7 and 5.8 respectively, while the corresponding death rates were 1.5 and 1.4.

There were 54 cases of typhoid fever this week compared with 63 cases last week, a decrease of 14 percent. Deaths, however, increased from 6 to 15. This week's case figure was about a fourth below the number (73) recorded for the same period of last year and nearly 50 percent less than the total (102) for the corresponding 1948 period. Cases decreased from last week in fifteen of the prefecture, increased in nearly that many (14), and did not change in five. The twelve other prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Twenty-seven prefectures reported cases this week, from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 3.7 respectively, and corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 0.6.

The same number of paratyphoid fever cases were reported this week as last week (14). There were two current deaths, whereas one was reported previously. There were twice as many cases last year at this time (28) and almost twice as many during the like period of 1948 (26). About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week were evenly divided between increases (6) and decreases (6), while the three remaining prefectures stayed the same. Present cases were distributed among ten prefectures having from one to three cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.9 and 1.0 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

No cases of smallpox have been reported for two weeks and no deaths thus far this year. Records for the fifteenth weeks of last year and 1948 show two and three cases respectively. The cumulative case rate as of 15 April 1950 was less than 0.1.

Typhus fever cases numbered five this week compared with about three times that number previously (16). One death was reported currently compared with none last week. There were no cases recorded last year at this time but ten in the fifteenth week of 1948. (See attached chart.) Kanagawa Prefecture reported all five cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 3.1 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and 0.2.

There were 13 cases of malaria this week, approximately the same number as in the previous period (14). One death was reported currently compared with none in the two preceding weeks. The majority of the prefectures (29) have reported no cases for at least two weeks. The same number of prefectures reported increases over last week (7) as decreases (7), and the three remaining prefectures did not change. From one

to three cases were reported by each of ten prefectures this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 0.7 respectively, while corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

The number of scarlet fever cases (97) increased about a fifth over last week (80). No deaths have been reported during the past four weeks. Cases in the present week were 5 percent higher than in the same period of last year (92) and over 55 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (62). There were increases over last week in eighteen prefectures, decreases in fourteen, and no change in two, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining twelve. Over a fourth of the current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (25), while there were from one to ten cases in each of 27 additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.3 and 5.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases this week (18) were about half those (35) reported last week. Deaths, however, increased from 3 to 7. There were 26 cases last year at this time and 84, over four and a half times the present figure, in the same week of 1948. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in over half (24) of the prefectures. Changes from last week included fifteen prefectures with decreases and six with increases while the remaining one stayed the same. Twelve prefectures reported from one to four cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.5 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.3.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera or plague.

The number of measles cases this week (1,686) was 7 percent less than in the preceding period (1,809). It was about a third of the figure (4,926) recorded for the fifteenth week of last year and only slightly higher than in the corresponding total (1,642) for 1948. Although the total number of cases decreased from last week, there were more prefectures with increases over the previous period (23) than decreases (19). Three additional prefectures reported the same number of cases during each of the two weeks while the one remaining prefecture (Tottori) has reported no cases for five weeks. The two prefectures reporting the largest numeric increases were Aichi (153 to 236 cases) and Ehime (58 to 139). Comparable numeric decreases occurred in Kagawa (146 to 61) and Kagoshima (101 to 17), and there was a slightly smaller decrease in Saitama (224 to 159). Nearly a third of all present cases occurred in the three prefectures of Aichi (236), Saitama (159), and Ehime (139). Forty-two other prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 93. The current and cumulative case-rates were 108.7 and 78.6 respectively.

Whooping cough cases increased 6 percent, from 2,258 to 2,387. The present figure was about 80 percent greater than the total (1,332) for the fifteenth week of last year and nearly three times the figure (820) recorded for the same period of 1948. There were increases over last week in the majority (29) of the prefectures, decreases in sixteen, and no change in one. The most outstanding numeric changes this week were decreases and occurred in Toyama (156 to 91) and Saitama (185 to 123). The latter prefecture along with neighboring Tokyo-to (166 cases) accounted for about an eighth of the current total, and cases in the remaining 44 prefectures ranged from 4 to 108. The current and cumulative case rates were 153.9 and 164.6 respectively.

There were slightly more tuberculosis cases this week (9,944) than last week (9,784). The present figure was 10 percent higher than that (9,059) recorded for the same period of last year and 16 percent above the corresponding 1948 number (8,583). Decreased from last week were recorded for 24 prefectures and increases for almost that many (22). Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 37 to 1,100. Eighty-six percent (8,571) of the total cases were listed as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 641.2 and 504.5 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (3,787) decreased 20 percent from the preceding week (4,740). They were 12 percent below the total cases (4,293) recorded for the fifteenth week of last year and 16 percent under those (4,488) in the same period of 1948. About three-fourths (34) of the prefectures reported decreases from last week while ten had increases and the remaining two the same number during both period. All outstanding numeric changes were decreases and occurred in three prefectures (Okayama, Gumma and Saitama) having from 100 to 93 fewer cases this week than last week. Saitama

Prefecture and Hokkaido reported 199 to 194 cases respectively this week, 10 percent of all cases, and the other 44 prefectures from 15 to 160 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 244.2 and 314.1 respectively.

The number of influenza cases this week (139) was 44 percent below last week's total (247). It was approximately 80 and 50 percent respectively greater than the figures recorded for the fifteenth weeks of last year (77) and 1948 (92). Cases decreased from last week in eighteen prefectures, increased in half that many (9), and did not change in two. About a third of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks, and a comparison for the one remaining prefecture (Hiroshima) cannot be made as an entry has still not been recorded for last week. Hokkaido (34 cases) accounted for about a fourth of all present cases, and nineteen additional prefectures scattered throughout Honshu and Kyushu, having from 1 to 21 cases each, accounted for the remainder. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.0 and 68.4 respectively.

There were 21 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 15 last week. About the same number (23) were recorded for the fifteenth week of last year and approximately half that many (12) during the same period of 1948. Over half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Increases over last week occurred in eleven prefecture, decreases in eight, and no change in two. This week's cases were distributed among about a third (14) of the prefectures, from one to four cases in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.9 respectively.

Tetanus cases decreased by more than a fourth, from 43 to 31. Cases in the fifteenth week of last year (29) were slightly below the current total and in the same period of the previous year about a fifth above (37). There were decreases from last week in seventeen prefectures, increases in ten, and no change in eight, while the remaining eleven prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Half (23) of the prefectures reported having cases this week, from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.8 respectively.

The number of puerperal infection cases this week (17) was slightly less than in the preceding week (20). It was a little over half the figure (31) recorded for the same period of last year and nearly a fourth below the corresponding 1948 total (22). No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in over half (24) of the prefectures. Changes from last week included eleven prefectures with decreases and eight with increases while the three remaining prefectures stayed the same. Fourteen prefectures reported one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 1.2 respectively.

Two cases of rabies were reported this week compared with one last week and one in the fifteenth week of last year. No cases were recorded for the corresponding period of 1948. Chiba and Kanagawa Prefectures reported the current cases. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

Leprosy cases increased from 11 last week to 27 currently. Records for the fifteenth weeks of last year and 1948 show 17 and 14 cases respectively. The majority (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases increased over the preceding week in thirteen prefectures and decreased in the remaining four. This week's cases occurred in fourteen prefectures, seven in Gumma and from one to three in the other thirteen. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 0.7 respectively.

There was a 13 percent decrease in trachoma cases this week, from 2,737 to 2,380. The current figure was 3 percent less than that (2,462) recorded for the same period of last year and 20 percent below the total (2,983) for the corresponding week of 1948. Cases decreased from last week in 24 prefectures and increased in nearly that many (22). Prefectural case figures ranged from 3 to 233 this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 153.5 and 147.0 respectively.

No infectious diarrhea cases were reported this week compared with one last week and eleven in the fifteenth week of last year. The cumulative case rates as of 15 April 1950 was 0.1.

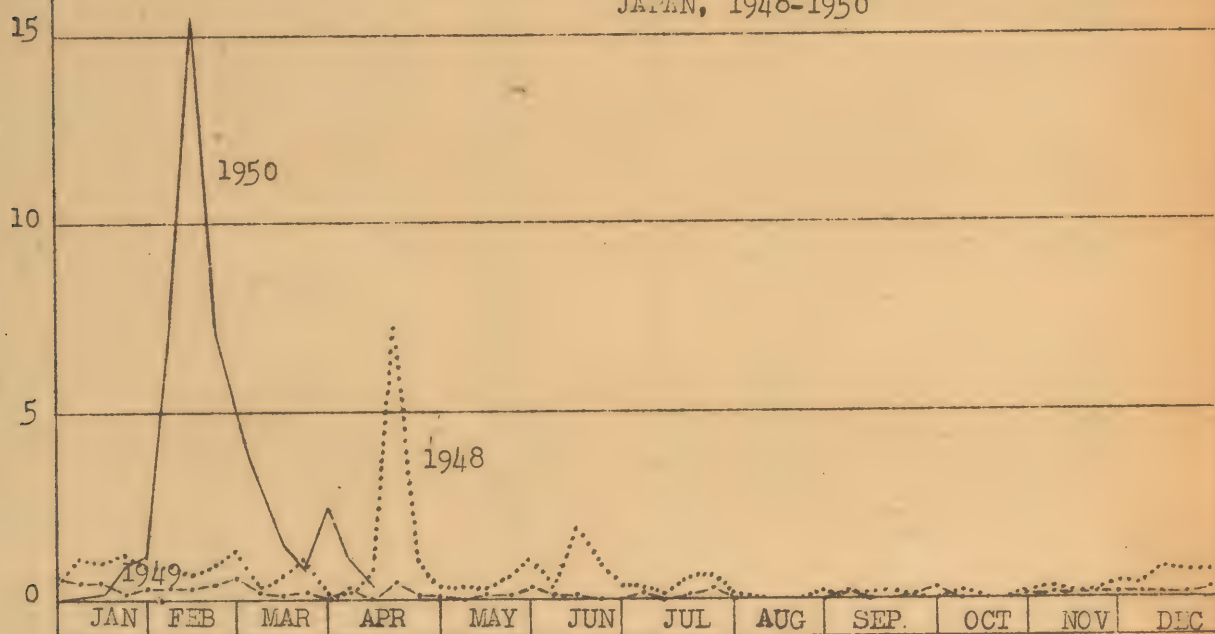
Schistosomiasis cases numbered 11 this week compared with 7 in the previous week. No data are available for either 1948 or 1949. Nine of the present cases occurred in Yamanashi Prefecture and the other two in Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.7 and 0.4 respectively.

Two cases of filariasis were reported currently whereas there were no cases last week. There are no available data for last year and 1948. This week's cases were in two neighboring prefectures on the island of Kyushu (Kumamoto and Miyazaki). The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

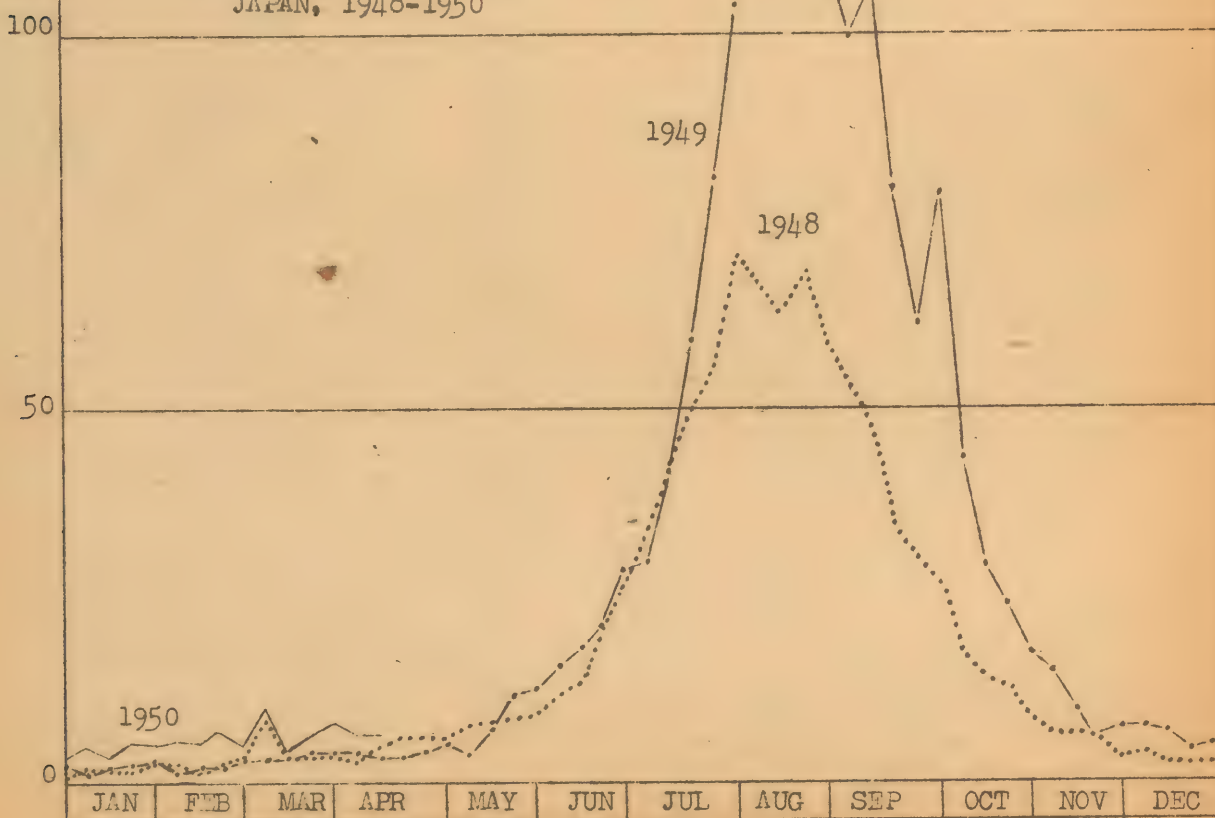
There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsu gamushi disease. One case of dengue fever was reported in the fifteenth week of last year, but there were no cases recorded for the other four diseases.

The four venereal diseases accounted for 5,831 cases this week compared with 6,860 cases last week. The current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,448 and 38,067 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,054 and 47,119; chancroid cases, 318 and 4,838; and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, 11 and 176. Totals for syphilis, gonorrhea, and lymphogranuloma venereum were all lower this week than in the preceding week when they were 2,761, 3,775 and 18 respectively. Chancroid cases, however, were higher than previously (306). All current totals were lower than those recorded for the fifteenth week of last year. At that time syphilis cases numbered 4,099, gonorrhea, 3,436, chancroid 446, and lymphogranuloma venereum 18. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 15 April 1950 were: syphilis, 157.8 and 163.6 respectively; gonorrhea, 196.9 and 202.5; chancroid, 20.5 and 20.8; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.7 and 0.8.

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SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 15 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	11	4	321	*34	2	-	38	*7
AOMORI	2	1	102	21	-	-	1	-
IWATE	8	-	132	20	2	-	39	4
MIYAGI	5	-	103	5	7	4	30	7
AKITA	4	-	137	7	-	1	16	8
YAMAGATA	1	-	47	5	2	1	11	3
FUKUSHIMA	6	2	106	14	1	1	19	4
IBARAKI	2	-	62	2	3	3	48	20
TOCHIGI	5	-	62	10	3	-	29	12
GUMMA	1	-	41	1	8	2	71	20
SAITAMA	9	-	103	10	11	-	129	33
CHIBA	2	-	42	8	2	-	33	14
TOKYO	15	-	273	28	19	3	282	71
KANAGAWA	3	-	109	13	1	-	73	10
NIIGATA	5	-	151	9	12	1	110	15
TOYAMA	4	-	63	7	-	-	3	2
ISHIKAWA	10	-	85	9	1	-	64	1
FUKUI	2	-	35	4	2	1	4	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	18	3	1	1	3	3
NAGANO	1	-	80	5	-	-	9	1
GIFU	2	-	34	7	-	-	10	5
SHIZUOKA	6	-	67	6	2	-	55	10
AICHI	6	-	104	7	3	1	28	7
MIE	4	1	49	6	3	-	18	6
SHIGA	1	-	24	2	1	-	4	-
KYOTO	6	1	61	8	2	-	26	5
OSAKA	7	1	162	28	2	-	44	5
HYOGO	11	1	160	14	4	1	39	13
NARA	7	-	41	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	26	1	1	-	5	1
TOTTORI	-	-	14	4	-	-	6	3
SHIMANE	3	-	83	7	-	-	3	-
OKAYAMA	2	2	44	4	-	-	3	1
HIROSHIMA	13	1	115	9	4	-	17	7
YAMAGUCHI	6	1	129	10	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	37	7	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	20	1	-	-	3	2
EHIME	6	1	59	8	-	-	4	3
KOCHI	3	-	32	7	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	20	1	327	36	2	1	44	8
SAGA	1	-	87	7	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	5	1	166	11	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	3	1	65	6	1	1	10	7
OITA	3	2	92	20	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	6	1	156	19	2	1	6	2
KAGOSHIMA	2	1	111	19	-	-	1	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	220	23	4337	*474	104	23	1356	*322
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RATE								
Current	14.2	1.5	18.6	2.0	6.7	1.5	5.8	1.4
Previous	16.1	1.5			6.6	1.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	1	*31	7	2	1	11	2
AOMORI	1	1	10	2	1	-	6	-
IWATE	2	-	11	1	-	-	4	1
MIYAGI	4	-	25	3	1	-	21	-
AKITA	-	-	*7	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	1	-	9	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	15	1	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	9	2	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	15	1	1	-	5	-
SAITAMA	3	-	34	7	-	-	3	-
CHIBA	1	2	21	4	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	5	3	173	27	3	-	60	1
KANAGAWA	4	-	53	4	-	-	7	-
NIIGATA	1	-	23	3	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	6	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	16	4	1	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	1	1	22	2	1	-	10	-
AICHI	-	-	26	7	1	-	6	-
MIE	1	-	26	8	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	7	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	5	1	30	6	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	3	1	45	5	-	-	7	1
HYOGO	2	-	33	3	-	-	7	-
NARA	3	1	12	2	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	1	6	2	-	-	6	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	16	2	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	17	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	1	1	44	7	-	-	12	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	1	9	5	-	-	3	2
KAGAWA	1	-	1	-	2	1	*5	1
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	17	2	1	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	18	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	14	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	2	-	11	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	4	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	54	15	*869	138	14	2	*240	11
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RATE								
Current	3.5	1.0	3.7	0.6	0.9	0.1	1.0	0.0
Previous	4.1	0.4			0.9	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	*1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
SUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	222	19
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	5	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KUMMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTTA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	5	1	731	*49
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.3	0.1	3.1	0.2
Previous	-	-			1.0	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	-	-	7	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	-	-	8	-
SAITAMA	-	-	9	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	3	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	2	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	2	1
FUKUI	-	-	3	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	3	-
NAGANO	1	-	6	1
GIFU	1	1	4	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	3	-
AICHI	1	-	3	-
MIE	-	-	5	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	1	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	3	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	5	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	16	2
SAGA	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	2	-	7	-
KUMMOTO	1	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	5
TOTAL	13	1	172	17
RATE				
Current	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.9	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	*66	1	3	-	*30	6
AOMORI	-	-	14	-	-	-	7	1
IWATE	1	-	18	1	-	-	6	3
MIYAGI	2	-	18	-	4	3	27	7
AKITA	1	-	24	-	1	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	1	-	6	-	1	1	18	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	1	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	2	-	10	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	-
GUMMA	4	-	14	-	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	3	-	44	1	-	-	9	3
CHIBA	1	-	21	-	-	1	7	3
TOKYO	25	-	315	-	1	-	70	14
KANAGAWA	9	-	87	-	-	1	17	8
NIIGATA	2	-	13	-	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	1	-	11	-	-	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	2
NAGANO	4	-	64	1	-	1	*9	1
GIFU	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	2	-	14	-	-	-	7	2
AICHI	3	-	59	-	1	-	4	1
MIE	2	-	19	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	2	-	34	-	-	-	5	2
KYOTO	7	-	74	-	1	-	6	2
OSAKA	10	-	90	-	1	-	22	3
HYOGO	3	-	36	-	-	-	4	-
NARA	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
SHIMANE	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	17	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	*6	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KOCHI	2	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	9	-	1	-	17	3
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	1	-	3	-	-	-	5	3
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	97	-	*1195	5	18	7	*358	81
RATE								
Current	6.3	-	5.1	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.5	0.3
Previous	5.2	-			2.3	0.2		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	45	428	29	854
AOMORI	10	85	23	404
IWATE	34	299	43	639
MIYAGI	36	199	20	419
AKITA	24	148	22	474
YAMAGATA	2	75	8	227
FUKUSHIMA	45	514	71	1002
IBARAKI	16	133	87	1617
TOCHIGI	38	474	36	477
GUMMA	63	1169	53	762
SAITAMA	159	2188	123	2398
CHIBA	22	210	49	641
TOKYO	57	509	166	3319
KANAGAWA	65	364	87	1718
NIIGATA	12	239	61	861
TOYAMA	1	108	91	1634
ISHIKAWA	1	27	31	410
FUKUI	7	232	21	397
YAMANASHI	7	105	57	444
NAGANO	85	840	18	896
GIFU	93	623	34	359
SHIZUOKA	66	1007	79	1790
AICHI	236	2053	71	1022
MIE	8	121	67	736
SHIGA	9	86	38	458
KYOTO	1	27	59	854
OSAKA	15	85	71	1155
HYOGO	28	161	100	1212
NARA	2	8	4	145
WAKAYAMA	3	29	64	640
TOTTORI	-	5	17	156
SHIMANE	3	9	12	320
OKAYAMA	41	189	20	*317
HIROSHIMA	71	582	65	1176
YAMAGUCHI	1	9	28	351
TOKUSHIMA	60	804	33	577
KAGAWA	61	1122	17	566
EHIME	139	952	65	831
KOCHI	29	599	20	407
FUKUOKA	23	339	108	1805
SAGA	4	55	31	409
NAGASAKI	24	317	72	788
KUMAMOTO	1	203	86	1144
OITA	3	16	53	532
MIYAZAKI	19	158	50	541
KAGOSHIMA	17	371	27	398
TOTAL	1,686	18,276	2,387	*38,282
RATE				
Current	108.7	78.6	153.9	164.6
Previous	116.6		145.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	865	10257	194	4125
AOMORI	172	2123	43	1215
INATE	255	2592	109	1567
MIYAGI	316	2595	147	1659
AKITA	165	1967	61	1090
YAMAGATA	132	1532	79	964
FUKUSHIMA	321	2065	158	1954
IBARAKI	92	1427	88	2035
TOCHIGI	77	885	55	1661
GUMMA	173	1777	127	2924
SAITAMA	261	3281	199	5110
CHIBA	148	2032	37	1180
TOKYO	1100	12721	123	3113
KANAGAWA	383	3667	87	2075
NIIGATA	118	2529	141	2224
TOYAMA	191	2201	113	2335
ISHIKAWA	135	1900	36	792
FUKUI	163	1189	54	929
YAMANASHI	57	605	51	758
NAGANO	246	2711	160	3087
GIFU	192	1948	121	1483
SHIZUOKA	191	2185	85	1934
AICHI	427	*5816	142	3376
MIE	230	2195	101	1304
SHIGA	85	1072	31	977
KYOTO	277	3202	34	862
OSAKA	515	6126	42	1342
HYOGO	417	*4437	99	1549
NARA	40	604	15	400
WAKAYAMA	74	962	56	694
TOTTORI	80	810	34	*492
SHIMANE	100	1264	41	839
OKAYAMA	170	2327	90	1752
HIROSHIMA	270	3304	134	1876
YAMAGUCHI	144	1999	30	759
TOKUSHIMA	44	650	32	813
KAGAWA	82	1000	24	1047
EHIME	124	1500	124	2029
KOCHI	37	826	31	613
FUKUOKA	373	5406	123	2188
SAGA	64	1381	53	778
NAGASAKI	147	2042	67	1110
KUMAMOTO	162	1584	85	1434
OITA	69	1354	37	779
MIYAZAKI	120	1541	43	1040
KAGOSHIMA	140	1781	51	812
TOTAL	9944	*117372	3787	*73079
RATE				
Current	641.2	504.5	244.2	314.1
Previous	630.8		305.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	34	784	1	*25
AOMORI	-	-	1	1
IWATE	-	25	2	9
MIYAGI	-	4	1	28
AKITA	-	567	1	2
YAMAGATA	7	30	-	5
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	12
IBARAKI	1	49	1	10
TOCHIGI	2	24	-	3
GUMMA	2	387	-	13
SAITAMA	-	261	-	14
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	1	358	4	43
KAGAWA	-	287	-	11
NIIGATA	12	749	-	5
TOYAMA	4	195	-	6
ISHIKAWA	1	92	-	6
FUKUI	-	512	-	2
YAMANASHI	1	263	-	2
NAGANO	1	172	2	14
GIFU	17	2365	-	4
SHIZUOKA	9	460	-	25
AICHI	-	1282	-	7
MIE	-	599	-	7
SHIGA	-	226	-	-
KYOTO	-	439	-	1
OSAKA	1	393	-	2
HYOGO	2	1380	-	10
NARA	1	432	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	255	-	1
TOTTORI	-	110	-	3
SHIMANE	-	617	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	415	-	11
HIROSHIMA	4	144	-	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	98	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	103	1	4
KAGAWA	-	75	-	3
EHIME	-	147	2	10
KOCHI	-	6	-	4
FUKUOKA	3	693	1	25
SAGA	-	113	-	5
NAGASAKI	21	137	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	14
OITA	15	396	2	19
MIYAZAKI	-	42	1	61
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	139	15904	21	*436
RATE				
Current	9.0	68.4	1.4	1.9
Previous	15.9		1.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	2	10	1	*23
AOMORI	-	3	-	7
IVATE	-	3	1	6
MIYAGI	-	3	-	7
AKITA	-	2	1	16
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	4
FUKUSHIMA	2	8	-	4
IBARAKI	-	24	2	7
TOCHIGI	1	8	-	4
GUMMA	2	24	-	10
SAITAMA	-	15	2	27
CHIBA	1	16	-	2
TOKYO	-	15	-	4
KANAGAWA	1	10	-	2
NIIGATA	1	6	-	5
TOYAMA	2	3	-	18
ISHIKAWA	1	3	-	3
FUKUI	-	2	1	5
YAMANASHI	-	3	-	6
NAGANO	1	14	-	6
GIFU	1	9	1	3
SHIZUOKA	1	15	1	7
AICHI	2	14	-	9
MIE	1	9	-	2
SHIGA	-	4	-	4
KYOTO	-	5	-	3
OSAKA	1	11	-	2
HYOGO	-	7	1	6
NARA	-	6	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	3	-	-
TOTTORI	-	*5	1	4
SHIMANE	1	9	-	4
OKAYAMA	1	9	-	6
HIROSHIMA	-	11	-	8
YAMAGUCHI	-	12	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	5	1	6
KAGAWA	-	6	-	-
EHIME	1	13	-	3
KOCHI	3	9	-	1
FUKUOKA	2	35	2	11
SAGA	-	4	-	3
NAGASAKI	1	7	1	4
KUMAMOTO	1	10	1	9
OITA	-	7	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	17	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	1	11	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	31	*426	17	*272
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.2
Previous	2.8		1.3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950

Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	2	4
AOMORI	-	-	-	2
IWATE	-	-	-	7
MIYAGI	-	-	1	6
AKITA	-	-	-	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	2	5
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	8
GUNMA	-	3	7	18
SAITAMA	-	2	-	1
CHIBA	1	5	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	-	12
KANAGAWA	1	3	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	1	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	1
GIFU	-	-	1	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	1	6
AICHI	-	-	-	2
MIE	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	-	1
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	6
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	3	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	1	6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	5
KAGAWA	-	-	-	1
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	3	14
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	5
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	2	19	27	161
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.7
Previous	0.1		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 15 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	120	2460	-	-
AOMORI	78	1700	-	-
IWATE	82	2190	-	-
MIYAGI	108	1163	-	-
AKITA	37	794	-	-
YAMAGATA	16	1135	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	43	590	-	-
IBARAKI	102	840	-	-
TOCHIGI	5	599	-	-
GUMMA	85	1471	-	-
SAITAMA	51	881	-	-
CHIBA	46	711	-	-
TOKYO	137	1262	-	-
KANAGAWA	79	1376	-	-
NIIGATA	22	393	-	-
TOYAMA	18	314	-	-
ISHIKAWA	9	260	-	-
FUKUI	24	330	-	-
YAMANASHI	20	312	-	-
NAGANO	34	275	-	-
GIFU	35	361	-	-
SHIZUOKA	34	662	-	-
AICHI	233	*2011	-	*14
MIE	30	310	-	-
SHIGA	13	118	-	-
KYOTO	23	364	-	-
OSAKA	89	1369	-	-
HYOGO	156	*1619	-	-
NARA	19	319	-	-
WAKAYAMA	34	468	-	-
TOTTORI	7	138	-	-
SHIMANE	7	129	-	-
OKAYAMA	36	*625	-	1
HIROSHIMA	61	1196	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	12	178	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	6	181	-	-
KAGAWA	25	406	-	-
EHIME	19	320	-	-
KOCHI	3	167	-	-
FUKUOKA	123	1831	-	-
SAGA	13	262	-	-
NAGASAKI	181	1052	-	-
KUMAMOTO	39	409	-	-
OITA	3	128	-	-
MIYAZAKI	32	*308	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	31	210	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2380	*34197	-	*15
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	153.5	147.0	-	0.1
Previous	176.5		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	9	63	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	28	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	1	5
OTTA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	11	100	2	29
RATE				
Current	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.5		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	15 Apr 1950	9 Apr 1949	10 Apr 1948	for First 15 Weeks		1948
				1950	1949	
Cases						
Diphtheria	220	350	379	4,337	5,597	6,005
Dysentery	104	52	66	1,356	637	678
Typhoid Fever	54	73	102	869	1,285	1,486
Paratyphoid Fever	14	28	26	240	483	464
Smallpox	-	2	3	4	20	8
Typhus Fever	5	-	10	731	67	177
Malaria	13	25	76	172	360	844
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	97	92	62	1,195	1,316	734
Epidemic Meningitis	18	26	84	358	454	729
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,686	4,926	1,642	18,276	42,450	16,511
Whooping Cough	2,387	1,332	820	38,282	19,895	11,250
Tuberculosis	9,944	9,059	8,583	117,372	114,066	87,880
Pneumonia	3,787	4,293	4,488	730,079	55,107	60,787
Influenza	139	77	92	15,904	865	1,513
Poliomyelitis	21	23	12	436	377	91
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	31	29	37	426	487	441
Puerperal Infection	17	31	22	272	304	363
Rabies	2	1	-	19	11	12
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	27	17	14	161	193	162
Trachoma	2,380	2,462	2,983	34,197	33,437	37,067
Infectious Diarrhea	-	11	NA	15	73	NA
Dengue Fever	-	1	-	-	2	1
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	11	NA	NA	100	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	29	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	23	40	30	474	597	627
Dysentery	23	11	16	322	163	148
Typhoid Fever	15	13	10	138	169	191
Paratyphoid Fever	2	3	1	11	19	27
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	2	-
Typhus Fever	1	-	2	49	2	17
Malaria	1	3	-	17	15	7
Japanese "B" Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	5	19	10
Epidemic Meningitis	7	6	18	81	117	177
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 15 Weeks		
	15 Apr 1950	9 Apr 1949	10 Apr 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	14.2	22.6	24.7	18.6	24.1	26.1
Dysentery	6.7	3.4	4.3	5.8	2.7	2.9
Typhoid fever	3.5	4.7	6.6	3.7	5.5	6.5
Paratyphoid fever	0.9	1.8	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.0
Smallpox	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Typhus fever	0.3	-	0.7	3.1	0.3	0.8
Malaria	0.8	1.6	5.0	0.7	1.5	3.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	6.3	5.9	4.0	5.1	5.7	3.2
Epidemic meningitis	1.2	1.7	5.5	1.5	2.0	3.2
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	108.7	317.6	107.0	78.6	182.5	71.8
Whooping cough	153.9	85.9	53.5	164.6	85.5	48.9
Tuberculosis	641.2	584.1	559.6	504.5	490.3	382.0
Pneumonia	244.2	276.8	292.6	314.1	236.9	264.2
Influenza	9.0	5.0	6.0	68.4	3.7	6.6
Poliomyelitis	1.4	1.5	0.8	1.9	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	1.9
Puerperal infection	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.6
Rabies	0.1	0.1	-	0.1	0.0	0.1
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7
Trachoma	153.5	158.7	194.5	147.0	143.7	161.1
Infectious diarrhea	-	0.7	NA	0.1	0.3	NA
Dengue fever	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.7	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Death rates						
Diphtheria	1.5	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.7
Dysentery	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.4	0.7	0.6
Typhoid fever	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus fever	0.1	-	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 15 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	158	2,082	230	2,901
Aomori	28	429	40	498
Iwate	16	390	11	259
Miyagi	20	617	22	687
Akita	30	384	12	230
Yamagata	51	517	21	311
Fukushima	40	500	27	554
Ibaraki	32	457	28	338
Tochigi	43	607	48	616
Gumma	36	521	30	463
Saitama	47	690	54	603
Chiba	60	788	43	633
Tokyo	149	2,022	279	4,010
Kanagawa	209	2,500	369	5,387
Niigata	39	675	25	289
Toyama	20	486	30	575
Ishikawa	17	409	28	504
Fukui	22	320	19	420
Yamanashi	15	209	13	145
Nagano	37	580	42	511
Gifu	24	328	61	851
Shizuoka	94	843	77	968
Aichi	103	1,496	109	1,571
Mie	39	637	32	454
Shiga	20	327	30	368
Kyoto	98	1,118	107	1,277
Osaka	195	2,893	139	1,789
Hyogo	98	1,817	112	1,952
Nara	23	314	29	527
Wakayama	36	597	44	733
Tottori	13	356	11	359
Shimane	11	174	9	154
Okayama	61	686	75	857
Hiroshima	49	1,140	128	2,345
Yamaguchi	42	1,053	145	1,928
Tokushima	10	251	6	135
Kagawa	25	352	7	281
Ehime	41	380	36	353
Kochi	16	376	34	370
Fukuoka	160	3,857	271	5,933
Saga	32	457	43	621
Nagasaki	75	1,685	71	1,266
Kumamoto	36	600	38	614
Oita	10	434	2	487
Miyazaki	37	309	17	312
Kagoshima	31	404	50	680
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Total	2,448	38,067	3,054	47,119
Rate current	157.8	163.6	196.9	202.5
Rate preveious	178.0		243.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	15	227	-	2
AOMORI	1	26	-	-
INATE	-	16	-	-
MIYAGI	-	39	-	-
AKITA	-	9	-	-
YAMAGATA	1	13	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	34	-	1
IBARAKI	5	56	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	34	-	-
GUMMA	1	52	-	3
SAITAMA	2	47	-	1
CHIBA	4	88	-	-
TOKYO	23	403	-	12
KANAGAWA	37	543	2	14
NIIGATA	-	25	1	2
TOYAMA	3	57	-	1
ISHIKAWA	3	74	-	7
FUKUI	1	28	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	17	-	-
NAAGANO	-	14	-	-
GIFU	37	142	-	1
SHIZUOKA	7	68	-	2
AICHI	8	130	-	4
MIE	3	59	1	2
SHIGA	5	96	-	1
KYOTO	18	304	1	30
OSAKA	39	412	2	20
HYOGO	10	265	-	12
NARA	6	115	-	2
WAKAYAMA	6	99	-	6
TOTTORI	2	27	-	1
SHIMANE	2	14	-	-
OKAYAMA	13	154	-	3
HIROSHIMA	7	245	3	9
YAMAGUCHI	7	111	-	10
TOKUSHIMA	1	12	-	3
KAGAWA	1	*24	-	3
EHIME	5	33	-	2
KOCHI	6	41	-	2
FUKUOKA	23	463	-	10
SAGI	4	28	-	1
NAGASAKI	4	104	1	4
KUMAMOTO	2	20	-	-
OITA	2	35	-	1
MIYAZAKI	2	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	28	-	2
<hr/>				
TOTAL	318	*4838	11	176
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	20.5	20.8	0.7	0.8
Previous	19.7		1.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR THE COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number For the First 15 Weeks		
	1950 15 Apr	1949 9 Apr	1948 10 Apr	1950	1949	1948
<u>Number</u>						
Syphilis	2448	4099	6205	38067	57702	65683
Gonorrhea	3054	3436	6396	47119	50094	71715
Chancroid	318	446	1206	4838	7770	13881
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	11	18	28	176	202	239
<u>Rate</u>						
Syphilis	157.8	264.3	404.5	163.6	248.0	285.5
Gonorrhea	196.9	221.5	417.0	202.5	215.3	311.7
Chancroid	20.5	28.8	78.6	20.8	33.4	60.3
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.0

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the number of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 22 APRIL 1950

During the sixteenth week, ended 22 April 1950, there were 20,102 cases of the 31 communicable diseases now being reported (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,959 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for preceding weeks in the current year.

The number of diphtheria cases reported this week (229) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (220). Deaths, however, decreased from 23 to 19. The present case figure was 23 percent less than that (297) recorded for the same week of last year and 34 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (346). Over half (25) of the prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, eighteen had fewer, and the remaining three did not change. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in Gifu to sixteen in Tokyo and Fukuoka. The current and cumulative case rates were 14.8 and 18.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.2 and 2.0.

There were nearly three times as many dysentery cases reported this week (308) as in the previous week (104). Deaths rose from 23 to 29. This week's cases amounted to over five times those (58) in the corresponding period of last year and more than three times the total (91) for the same week of 1948. Increases over last week occurred in nearly half (21) of the prefectures, decreases in eleven, and no change in three. There have been no cases for two weeks or longer in the remaining eleven prefectures. Niigata Prefecture, where cases increased from 12 last week to 176 currently, was mainly responsible for the large increase in total cases. Increases in the other twenty prefectures were small. Niigata Prefecture accounted for 57 percent of all cases reported this week (160 out of the total 176 cases occurring in Kashiwazaki Shi), and 28 additional prefectures had cases ranging from 1 to 25. Of the total cases this week, 298 were designated as bacillary dysentery and the other 10 as amebic dysentery. All deaths were from the former. The current and cumulative case rates were 19.9 and 6.7 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.9 and 1.4.

Typhoid fever cases this week (70) were 30 percent higher than in the preceding week (54). Deaths decreased, however, from 15 to 9. Present cases were 9 percent higher than those (64) recorded for the same week of last year but nearly 50 percent below the corresponding 1948 total (133). There were increases over last week in about a third (15) of the prefectures, decreases in ten, and no change in eight, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining thirteen. Twenty-eight prefectures reported cases this week, from one to eight each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.5 and 3.8 respectively, and the corresponding death rates were both 0.6.

Paratyphoid fever cases (13) and deaths (1) this week were approximately the same as last week (14 and 2 respectively). There were 20 cases last year at this time and 48 cases, almost four times the current figure, in the sixteenth week of 1948. More than two-thirds (32) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Cases in six prefectures decreased from last week, in five they increased, and in the remaining three stayed the same. This week's cases occurred in eight prefectures, from one to five in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.0 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported for three weeks and no deaths thus far this year. During the sixteenth week of last year there were five cases and in the corresponding 1948 period none. The cumulative case rate as of 22 April 1950 was less than 0.1.

There were 35 cases of typhus fever reported this week, seven times last week's figure (5). No current deaths were reported where in last week there was one. Six cases were recorded for the sixteenth week of last year and 110 cases, over three times the present number, in the same period of last year. About two-thirds (23) of the cases this week occurred in Hyogo Prefecture, and there were 7 and 5 cases respectively in Chiba-Prefecture and Tokyo-to. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.3 and 3.1 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.2.

Malaria cases numbered 10 this week compared with 13 in the preceding period. There were no current deaths whereas one was reported last week. Five times as many cases were reported last year at this time (50) and seven times as many in the corresponding 1948 period (71). About two-thirds (31) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Among the remaining prefectures, eight reported decreases from last week, five increases, and two stayed the same. Present cases occurred in seven prefectures having one or two cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.7 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The current number of scarlet fever cases (144) was nearly 50 percent higher than last week's (97). Two deaths were reported compared with none in the four preceding periods. This week's case figure was about 75 percent greater than that (82) recorded for the sixteenth week of last year and nearly twice the corresponding 1948 number (75). Increases over last week occurred in half (23) of the prefectures, decreases in nine, and no change in three, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining eleven. Tokyo-to reported 29 cases this week or a fifth of the total cases, and 28 additional prefectures had from 1 to 14 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 9.3 and 5.4 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

There were 27 cases of epidemic meningitis this week compared with 18 last week, an increase of 50 percent. Deaths also increased, from 7 to 12. The present number of cases was more than a third below the figure (43) recorded for the sixteenth week of last year and nearly two-thirds less than the corresponding 1948 total (75). The majority (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Nine prefectures had increases over last week, five decreases, and the three remaining prefectures stayed the same. This week's cases were distributed among fourteen prefectures having from one to five each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.8 and 0.4.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

Measles cases this week (1,608) were 5 percent fewer than in the preceding week (1,686). They were under a third of those (5,501) in the sixteenth week of last year but slightly higher than in the same period of 1948 (1,570). There were decreases from last week in nearly half (22) of the prefectures, increases in about the same number (21), and no change in two, while no cases have been recorded thus far this year for the remaining one (Tottori). The largest numeric decreases occurred in Aichi (236 to 140 cases) and Ehime (139 to 69), while the most notable increase was in Kagawa (61 to 124). A fourth of all present cases were in the three prefectures of Saitama (145), Aichi (140), and Kagawa (124), and the remainder occurred in 41 additional prefectures having from 1 to 100 cases each. In addition to Tottori mentioned above, Shimane also reported no cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 103.7 and 80.1 respectively.

The present number of whooping cough cases (2,527) was 6 percent higher than in the preceding week (2,387). It was about 70 percent above the figure (1,479) recorded for the same period of last year and about three times the corresponding 1948 total (840). Prefectural changes from last week were equally divided between increases (23) and decreases (23). Four prefectures that together accounted for 23 percent of all cases this week were Saitama (168), Tokyo-to (165), Shizuoka (134), all located in central Honshu, and Fukuoka (120) on the island of Kyushu. The remaining 42 prefectures had cases ranging from 6 to 101. The current and cumulative case rates were 162.9 and 164.5 respectively.

There were 9,237 cases of tuberculosis reported this week, 7 percent fewer than last week (9,944). This week's figure was slightly higher than that (9,131) recorded for the same period of last year and 8 percent above the corresponding 1948 total (8,577). Cases decreased from last week in 28 prefectures and increased in 18. Prefectural case figures for the current period ranged from 41 to 1,213. Eighty-six percent (7,937) of the total cases were designated as respiratory tuberculosis. The current and cumulative case rates were 595.6 and 510.2 respectively.

Pneumonia cases decreased 10 percent, from 3,787 cases last week to 3,420 currently. They were 12 percent fewer than in the sixteenth week of last year (3,892)

and 5 percent below the total (3,608) for the corresponding 1948 period. Decreases from last week occurred in twenty-nine prefectures, increases in fifteen, and no change in two. The largest numeric change was an increase of from 43 to 121 cases in Aomori Prefecture. The most notable numeric decreases were in Miyagi (from 147 to 86 cases) and neighbouring Fukushima (158 to 105). Three prefectures that together accounted for nearly a sixth of this week's total cases were Saitama (204), Hokkaido (172), and Nagano (163). The other 43 prefectures had cases ranging from 19 to 121. The current and cumulative case rates were 220.5 and 308.3 respectively.

Influenza cases numbered 123 this week compared with 139 in the preceding period a decrease of 12 percent. Present cases were 43 percent higher than in the sixteenth weeks of either last year (86) or 1948 (86). There were decreases from last week in nineteen prefectures, increases in nine, and no change in one. The remaining seventeen prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Cases in Mie Prefecture increased from zero last week to 29 currently and those in Miyazaki from zero to 26. On the other hand, Hokkaido's cases decreased by a half, from 34 to 17, and Gifu's from 17 to zero. Mie, Miyazaki, and Hokkaido together had well over a half of all this week's cases, and sixteen additional prefectures had from 1 to 13 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 7.9 and 64.6 respectively.

There were 31 cases of poliomyelitis this week compared with 21 last week, an increase of about 50 percent. During the sixteenth week of last year cases numbered 20 and in the same period of the previous year 11. Half (23) of the prefectures have reported no-cases for two or more weeks. Thirteen prefectures recorded increases over last week, eight showed decreases, and two others stayed the same. From one to four cases were reported by each of seventeen prefectures this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.0 and 1.9 respectively.

The number of tetanus cases this week (34) was slightly higher than in the previous week (31). There were 44 cases last year at this time and the same number as at present (34) in the sixteenth week of 1948. Cases increased over last week in about a third (15) of the prefectures, decreased in eleven, and did not change in seven, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining thirteen. Half (23) of the prefectures reported cases this week, from 1 to 3 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 1.9 respectively.

Puerperal infection cases decreased from 17 last week to 13 currently. There were about twice as many cases (27) last year at this time and 23 cases in the like period of 1948. More than half (25) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Changes from last week included ten prefectures with decreases and eight with increases while three other prefectures remaining the same. Fukuoka Prefecture currently reported having three cases and ten additional prefectures one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.8 and 1.2 respectively.

The number of rabies cases (2) did not change from last week. There were no cases recorded for the sixteenth weeks of either 1949 or 1948. The two current cases were reported by Gumma and Saitama Prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There were 10 cases of leprosy reported this week compared with nearly three times that many (27) last week. During the sixteenth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were 33 and 19 cases respectively. No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in 27 prefectures. Decreases from last week occurred in fourteen prefectures and increases in five. This week's cases occurred in seven prefectures, from one to three in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.7 respectively.

Trachoma cases decreases 6 percent, from 2,380 last week to 2,248 currently. They were 10 percent fewer than those (2,506) recorded for the sixteenth week of last year and 18 percent below the total (2,758) for the same period of 1948. Cases in 24 of the prefectures decreased from last week and in the remaining 22 they increased. Prefectural case figures ranged from 3 to 276. The current and cumulative case rates were 144.9 and 146.9 respectively.

Three cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week compared with none in the previous period. Records show 90 cases for the sixteenth week of last year. All three cases during the present week occurred in Okayama Prefecture. The current and

cumulative case rates for all Japan were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

Schistosomiasis cases numbered nine this week. Last week there were eleven cases. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. This week's cases occurred in the two prefectures that together have accounted for nearly all cases of this disease thus far this year, Yamanashi (7) and Fukuoka (2). The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.4 respectively.

There was one case of filariasis reported this week whereas there were two cases in the preceding week. No data are available for either 1949 or 1948. Saga Prefecture reported the one current case. About half of the case of this disease reported so far this year have been on the island of Kyushu. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsuganushi disease. There was also no incidence of any of these diseases recorded for the sixteenth weeks of last year and 1948.

The four venereal diseases together accounted for 6,446 cases this week compared with 5,831 cases last week. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,731 and 40,761 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,410 and 50,563; chancroid cases, 295 and 5,137; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 10, and 186. This week's totals for syphilis and gonorrhea were both higher than last week's (2,448 and 3,054 respectively). Chancroid cases, however, were lower than previously (318) as were also lymphogranuloma venereum case (11 last week). All diseases were lower this week than in the same period of last year. At that time there were 3,920 cases of syphilis, 3,581 cases of gonorrhea, 497 cases of chancroid, and 21 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 22 April 1950 were: Syphilis, 176.1 and 164.3 respectively; gonorrhea, 219.9 and 203.8; chancroid, 19.0 and 20.7; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM
COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 22 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	13	-	334	34	2	-	40	7
AOMORI	8	1	110	22	-	-	1	-
IWATE	4	-	136	20	1	-	40	4
MIYAGI	7	-	110	5	1	-	31	7
AKITA	6	-	143	7	1	-	17	8
YAMAGATA	5	-	52	5	3	-	14	3
FUKUSHIMA	9	1	115	15	5	-	24	4
IBARAKI	4	-	66	2	4	2	52	22
TOCHIGI	1	-	63	10	3	-	32	12
GUMMA	4	1	45	2	5	2	76	22
SAITAMA	6	-	109	10	10	5	*138	38
CHIBA	3	1	45	9	4	2	37	16
TOKYO	16	1	*288	29	25	5	307	76
KANAGAWA	3	-	112	13	6	-	79	10
NIIGATA	8	-	159	9	176	7	286	22
TOYAMA	3	-	66	7	1	-	4	2
ISHIKAWA	2	-	87	9	1	-	65	1
FUKUI	2	-	*38	4	-	-	4	1
YAMANASHI	1	-	19	3	-	-	3	3
NAGANO	6	-	86	5	-	-	9	1
GIFU	-	-	34	7	1	-	11	5
SHIZUOKA	1	-	68	6	9	-	64	10
AICHI	7	1	111	8	8	3	36	10
MIE	3	-	52	6	1	-	19	6
SHIGA	3	-	27	2	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	2	2	63	10	-	-	26	5
OSAKA	13	2	175	30	12	1	56	6
HYOGO	9	1	169	15	5	-	44	13
NARA	3	-	44	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	1	-	27	1	-	-	5	1
TOTTORI	2	-	16	4	-	-	6	3
SHIMANE	2	-	*84	7	1	-	4	-
OKAYAMA	1	1	45	5	4	-	7	1
HIROSHIMA	8	-	123	9	7	1	24	8
YAMAGUCHI	5	-	134	10	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	38	7	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	1	-	21	1	-	-	3	2
EHIME	2	-	61	8	-	-	4	3
KOCHI	2	1	34	8	1	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	16	1	343	37	7	1	51	9
SAGA	2	-	89	7	1	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	7	-	173	11	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	4	-	69	6	3	-	13	7
OITA	5	-	97	20	-	-	3	1
MIYAZAKI	12	1	168	20	-	-	6	2
KAGOSHIMA	6	4	117	23	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	229	19	*4565	493	308	29	*1663	351
RATE								
Current	14.8	1.2	18.4	2.0	19.9	1.9	6.7	1.4
Previous	14.2	1.5			6.7	1.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	1	35	8	-	-	11	2
AOMORI	4	-	14	2	-	-	6	-
IWATE	-	-	11	1	1	-	5	1
MIYAGI	3	1	28	4	-	1	21	1
AKITA	-	-	7	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	17	1	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	-	-	16	3	-	-	3	2
TOCHIGI	1	-	10	2	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	-	-	15	1	1	-	6	-
SAITAMA	2	-	*35	7	2	-	5	-
CHIBA	3	-	24	4	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	8	3	*180	30	5	-	65	1
KANAGAWA	3	-	56	4	-	-	7	-
NIIGATA	2	-	25	3	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	5	-	-	-	*-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	1	-	17	4	-	-	6	-
SHIZUOKA	1	-	23	2	1	-	11	-
AICHI	3	-	29	7	1	-	7	-
MIE	1	1	27	9	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	-	8	-	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	3	-	33	6	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	3	-	48	5	-	-	7	1
HYOGO	4	1	37	4	-	-	7	-
NARA	3	-	15	2	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	9	2	-	-	6	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	2	1	18	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	2	-	19	2	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	5	-	49	7	1	-	13	1
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	5	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	1	10	6	1	-	4	2
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	1	-	18	2	-	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	19	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	14	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	11	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	7	-	-	-	4	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	70	9	*937	147	13	1	* 252	12
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.5	0.6	3.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.0	0.0
Previous	3.5	1.0			0.9	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	7	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	7	-	15	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	5	-	227	19
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	23	-	24	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	35	-	766	49
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	2.3	-	3.1	0.2
Previous	-	-			0.3	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	-	-	7	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	2	-	10	-
SAITAMA	-	-	9	-
CHIBA	-	-	1	-
TOKYO	-	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	1	-	3	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	4	1
FUKUI	-	-	3	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1
GIFU	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-
AICHI	1	-	4	-
MIE	-	-	5	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	-	6	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	1	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	4	-
HIROSHIMA	2	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	16	2
SAGA	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	2	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	5
TOTAL	10	-	182	17
RATE				
Current	0.6	-	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	4	-	70	1	2	3	32	9
AOMORI	1	-	15	-	-	-	7	1
IWATE	2	-	20	1	-	-	6	3
MIYAGI	2	-	20	-	5	1	32	8
AKITA	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	2	-	8	-	1	-	19	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	4	3	8	3
IBARAKI	-	-	4	-	1	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	4	-	-	-	7	-
GUMMA	1	-	15	-	-	-	3	-
SAITAMA	5	-	49	1	-	-	9	3
CHIBA	-	-	21	-	1	-	8	3
TOKYO	29	1	344	1	3	-	73	14
KANAGAWA	7	-	94	-	-	-	17	8
NIIGATA	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	1	-	12	-	-	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	2	-	5	-	-	-	3	-
FUKUI	-	-	41	-	-	-	-	1
YAMANASHI	4	-	7	-	-	-	4	2
NAGANO	1	-	65	1	-	-	9	1
GIFU	2	-	7	-	1	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	4	-	18	-	-	-	7	2
AICHI	10	-	69	-	4	1	8	2
MIE	4	-	23	-	-	-	2	-
SHIGA	3	-	37	-	1	-	6	2
KYOTO	11	-	85	-	1	-	7	2
OSAKA	14	-	104	-	-	2	22	5
HYOGO	6	-	42	-	-	-	4	-
NARA	1	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
SHIMANE	7	-	16	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	7	-	24	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	4	-	17	-	-	-	6	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	1	-	2	-	1	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	6	1	15	1	-	-	17	3
SAGA	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	6	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	1	5	4
OITA	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	1	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-
TOTAL	144	2	*1338	7	27	12	385	93
RATE								
Current	9.3	0.1	5.4	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.4
Previous	6.3	-			1.2	0.5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPIING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	67	495	31	885
AOMORI	9	94	29	433
IWATE	13	312	39	678
MIYAGI	9	208	27	446
AKITA	17	165	15	489
YAMAGATA	3	78	15	242
FUKUSHIMA	55	569	59	1061
IBARAKI	8	141	101	1718
TOCHIGI	69	543	24	501
GUMMA	55	1224	33	795
SAITAMA	145	2333	168	2566
CHIBA	23	233	44	685
TOKYO	94	603	165	3484
KANAGAWA	39	403	68	1786
NIIGATA	8	247	85	946
TOYAMA	4	112	82	1716
ISHIKAWA	2	29	40	450
FUKUI	3	235	26	423
YAMANASHI	5	110	44	488
NAGANO	56	896	49	945
GIFU	97	720	24	383
SHIZUOKA	100	1107	134	1924
AICHI	140	2193	80	1102
MIE	7	128	69	805
SHIGA	16	102	33	491
KYOTO	3	30	71	925
OSAKA	17	102	79	1234
HYOGO	17	178	75	1287
NARA	6	14	10	155
WAKAYAMA	1	30	57	697
TOTTORI	-	* -	6	*167
SHIMANE	-	9	9	329
OKAYAMA	46	235	32	349
HIROSHIMA	79	661	93	1269
YAMAGUCHI	1	10	7	358
TOKUSHIMA	57	861	32	609
KAGAWA	124	1246	25	591
EHIME	69	1021	95	926
KOCHI	57	656	59	466
FUKUOKA	26	365	120	1925
SAGA	3	58	30	439
NAGASAKI	15	332	33	821
KUMAMOTO	1	204	78	1222
OTTA	2	18	40	572
MIYAZAKI	22	180	75	616
KAGOSHIMA	18	389	17	415
TOTAL	1608	*19879	2527	*40814
RATE				
Current	103.7	80.1	162.9	164.5
Previous	108.7		153.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	782	11039	172	4297
AOMORI	261	2384	121	1336
IWATE	119	2711	80	1647
MIYAGI	235	2830	86	1745
AKITA	129	2096	61	1151
YAMAGATA	146	1678	70	1034
FUKUSHIMA	151	2216	105	2059
IBARAKI	157	1584	81	2116
TOCHIGI	107	992	88	1749
GUMMA	111	1888	116	3040
SAITAMA	268	3549	204	5314
CHIBA	134	2166	37	1217
TOKYO	1213	13934	95	3208
KANAGAWA	329	3996	56	2131
NIIGATA	195	2724	107	2331
TOYAMA	159	2360	114	2449
ISHIKAWA	111	2011	49	841
FUKUI	112	1301	37	966
YAMANASHI	49	654	42	800
NAGANO	233	2944	163	3250
GIFU	136	2084	77	1560
SHIZUOKA	316	2501	83	2017
AICHI	440	6256	119	3495
MIE	138	2333	67	1371
SHIGA	96	1168	58	1035
KYOTO	227	3429	50	912
OSAKA	487	6613	60	1402
HYOGO	236	4673	75	1624
NARA	47	651	29	429
WAKAYAMA	85	1047	32	726
TOTTORI	67	877	24	516
SHIMANE	41	1305	19	858
OKAYAMA	192	2519	68	1820
HIROSHIMA	261	3565	101	1977
YAMAGUCHI	140	2139	23	782
TOKUSHIMA	62	712	36	849
KAGAWA	77	1077	72	1119
EHIME	168	1668	100	2129
KOCHI	59	885	45	658
FUKUOKA	360	5766	117	2305
SAGA	85	1466	28	806
NAGASAKI	82	2124	35	1145
KUMAMOTO	121	1705	109	1543
OITA	120	1474	31	810
MIYAZAKI	104	1645	44	1084
KAGOSHIMA	89	1870	34	846
TOTAL	9237	126609	3420	76499
RATE				
Current	595.6	510.2	220.5	308.3
Previous	641.2		244.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	17	801	2	27
AOMORI	-	-	-	1
IWATE	1	26	-	9
MIYAGI	-	4	2	30
AKITA	-	567	-	2
YAMAGATA	2	32	-	5
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	13
IBARAKI	-	49	1	11
TOCHIGI	1	25	-	3
GUMMA	1	388	-	13
SAITAMA	-	261	-	14
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	-	358	2	45
KANAGAWA	-	287	-	11
NIIGATA	7	756	-	5
TOYAMA	-	195	1	7
ISHIKAWA	-	92	-	6
FUKUI	-	512	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	2
NAGANO	-	172	-	14
GIFU	-	2365	-	4
SHIZUOKA	2	462	4	29
AICHI	-	1282	2	9
MIE	29	628	2	9
SHIGA	1	227	-	-
KYOTO	1	440	1	2
OSAKA	1	394	-	2
HYOGO	-	1380	-	10
NARA	-	*433	2	2
WAKAYAMA	1	256	-	1
TOTTORI	1	111	-	3
SHIMANE	-	617	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	415	-	11
HIROSHIMA	-	144	1	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	98	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	103	-	4
KAGAWA	3	78	1	4
EHIME	-	147	1	11
KOCHI	-	6	-	4
FUKUOKA	1	694	4	29
SAGA	5	118	-	5
NAGASAKI	13	150	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	15
OITA	10	406	3	22
MIYAZAKI	26	68	-	61
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	1
<hr/>				
TOTAL	123	*16028	31	467
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	7.9	64.6	2.0	1.9
Previous	9.0		1.4	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	10	-	23
AOMORI	-	3	-	7
IWATE	-	3	-	6
MIYAGI	2	5	-	7
AKITA	-	2	1	17
YAMAGATA	-	1	-	4
FUKUSHIMA	2	10	-	4
IBARAKI	-	24	-	7
TOCHIGI	2	10	-	4
GUMMA	1	25	-	10
SAITAMA	-	15	-	27
CHIBA	2	18	-	2
TOKYO	1	16	-	4
KANAGAWA	2	12	-	2
NIIGATA	-	6	1	6
TOYAMA	-	3	1	19
ISHIKAWA	-	3	-	3
FUKUI	-	2	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	3	1	7
NAGANO	1	15	-	6
GIFU	1	10	-	3
SHIZUOKA	1	16	1	8
AICHI	2	16	1	10
MIE	-	9	-	2
SHIGA	1	5	-	4
KYOTO	1	6	-	*4
OSAKA	-	11	-	2
HYOGO	-	7	-	6
NARA	1	7	-	2
WAKAYAMA	1	4	-	-
TOTTORI	-	5	-	4
SHIMANE	-	9	1	5
OKAYAMA	1	10	1	7
HIROSHIMA	-	11	1	9
YAMAGUCHI	1	13	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	6	-	6
KAGAWA	-	6	-	-
EHIME	3	16	-	3
KOCHI	-	9	-	1
FUKUOKA	3	38	3	14
SAGA	1	5	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	7	-	4
KUMAMOTO	1	11	1	10
OITA	-	7	-	1
MIYAZAKI	2	19	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	11	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	34	460	13	*286
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.2	1.9	0.8	1.2
Previous	2.0		1.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	4
AOMORI	-	-	-	2
IWATE	-	-	-	7
MIYAGI	-	-	-	6
AKITA	-	-	2	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	8
GUMMA	1	4	1	19
SAITAMA	1	3	-	1
CHIBA	-	5	-	-
TOKYO	-	1	-	12
KANAGAWA	-	3	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	1	2
GIFU	-	-	-	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	6
AICHI	-	-	3	5
MIE	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	1	2
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	6
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
KAGAWA	-	-	1	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	1	15
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	2	21	10	171
RATE				
Current	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7
Previous	0.1		1.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	276	2736	-	-
AOMORI	165	1865	-	-
IWATE	56	2246	-	-
MIYAGI	101	1264	-	-
AKITA	54	848	-	-
YAMAGATA	23	1158	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	39	629	-	-
IBARAKI	51	891	-	-
TOCHIGI	17	616	-	-
GUMMA	38	1509	-	-
SAITAMA	65	946	-	-
CHIBA	14	725	-	-
TOKYO	140	1402	-	-
KANAGAWA	127	1503	-	-
NIIGATA	29	422	-	-
TOYAMA	27	341	-	-
ISHIKAWA	18	278	-	-
FUKUI	43	373	-	-
YAMANASHI	24	336	-	-
NAGANO	25	300	-	-
GIFU	16	377	-	-
SHIZUOKA	74	736	-	-
AICHI	103	2114	-	14
MIE	26	336	-	-
SHIGA	8	126	-	-
KYOTO	29	393	-	-
OSAKA	103	1472	-	-
HYOGO	76	1695	-	-
NARA	18	337	-	-
WAKAYAMA	29	497	-	-
TOTTORI	5	143	-	-
SHIMANE	4	133	-	-
OKAYAMA	54	679	3	4
HIROSHIMA	54	1250	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	4	182	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	30	211	-	-
KAGAWA	15	421	-	-
EHIME	27	347	-	-
KOCHI	13	180	-	-
FUKUOKA	104	1935	-	-
SAGA	14	276	-	-
NAGASAKI	49	1101	-	-
KUMAMOTO	18	427	-	-
OITA	24	152	-	-
MIYAZAKI	16	324	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	213	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2248	36445	3	18
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	144.9	146.9	0.2	0.1
Previous	153.5		-	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	7	70	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	30	-	1
SAGA	-	-	1	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	9	109	1	30
RATE				
Current	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.7		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for First 16 Weeks		
	22 Apr 1950	16 Apr 1949	17 Apr 1948	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	229	297	346	4,565	5,894	6,351
Dysentery	308	58	91	1,663	695	769
Typhoid Fever	70	64	133	937	1,349	1,619
Paratyphoid Fever	13	20	48	252	503	512
Smallpox	-	5	-	4	25	8
Typhus Fever	35	6	110	766	73	287
Malaria	10	50	71	182	410	915
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	144	82	75	1,338	1,398	809
Epidemic Meningitis	27	43	75	385	497	804
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1,608	5,501	1,570	19,879	47,951	18,081
Whooping Cough	2,527	1,479	840	40,814	21,374	12,090
Tuberculosis	9,237	9,131	8,577	126,609	123,197	96,457
Pneumonia	3,420	3,892	3,608	76,499	58,999	64,395
Influenza	123	86	86	16,028	951	1,599
Poliomyelitis	31	20	11	467	397	102
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	34	44	34	460	531	475
Purperal Infection	13	27	23	286	331	386
Rabies	2	-	-	21	11	12
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	1	1
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	10	33	19	171	226	181
Trachoma	2,248	2,506	2,758	36,445	35,943	39,825
Infectious Diarrhea	3	90	NA	18	163	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1
Tsutsugamushi	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	9	NA	NA	109	NA	NA
Filariasis	1	NA	NA	30	NA	NA
Diphtheria	19	43	33	493	640	660
Dysentery	29	11	26	351	174	174
Typhoid Fever	9	7	16	147	176	207
Paratyphoid Fever	1	2	1	12	21	28
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	2	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	7	49	2	24
Malaria	-	1	-	17	16	7
Japanese "B"						
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	7	19	10
Epidemic Meningitis	12	11	20	93	128	197
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 16 Weeks		
	22 Apr 1950	16 Apr 1949	17 Apr 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	14.8	19.1	22.6	18.4	23.8	25.9
Dysentery	19.9	3.7	5.9	6.7	2.8	3.1
Typhoid fever	4.5	4.1	8.7	3.8	5.4	6.6
Paratyphoid fever	0.8	1.3	3.1	1.0	2.0	2.1
Smallpox	-	0.3	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Typhus fever	2.3	0.4	7.2	3.1	0.3	1.2
Malaria	0.6	3.2	4.6	0.7	1.7	3.7
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	9.3	5.3	4.9	5.4	5.6	3.3
Epidemic meningitis	1.7	2.8	4.9	1.6	2.0	3.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	103.7	354.7	102.4	80.1	193.2	73.7
Whooping cough	162.9	95.4	54.8	164.5	86.1	49.3
Tuberculosis	595.6	588.7	559.2	510.2	496.5	393.0
Pneumonia	220.5	250.9	235.2	308.3	237.8	262.4
Influenza	7.9	5.5	5.6	64.6	3.8	6.5
Polioomyelitis	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.9	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9
Puerperal infection	0.8	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.6
Rabies	0.1	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.0
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	0.6	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7
Trachoma	144.9	161.6	179.8	146.9	144.8	162.3
Infectious diarrhea	0.2	5.8	NA	0.1	0.7	NA
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	0.6	NA	NA	0.4	NA	NA
Filariasis	0.1	NA	NA	0.1	NA	NA
Diseases						
Diphtheria	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7
Dysentery	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.7
Typhoid fever	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus fever	-	-	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	-	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	-	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES
IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 22 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
Hokkaido	145	2,227	154	3,055
Aomori	15	444	10	508
Iwate	19	409	7	266
Miyagi	45	662	30	717
Akita	31	415	14	244
Yamagata	33	550	27	338
Fukushima	60	560	89	643
Ibaraki	26	483	25	363
Tochigi	61	668	35	651
Gumma	41	562	24	487
Saitama	48	738	55	658
Chiba	30	818	30	663
Tokyo	196	2,218	278	4,288
Kanagawa	210	*2,673	442	*5,863
Niigata	42	717	25	314
Toyama	26	512	23	598
Ishikawa	28	437	40	544
Fukui	41	361	54	474
Yamanashi	19	228	13	158
Nagano	53	633	38	549
Gifu	59	387	75	926
Shizuoka	92	935	63	1,031
Aichi	146	1,642	149	1,720
Mie	38	675	40	494
Shiga	22	349	21	389
Kyoto	80	1,198	119	1,396
Osaka	162	3,055	141	1,930
Hyogo	125	1,942	111	2,063
Nara	33	347	32	559
Wakayama	33	630	55	788
Tottori	15	371	15	374
Shimane	8	182	3	157
Okayama	75	761	46	903
Hiroshima	102	1,242	199	2,544
Yamaguchi	70	1,123	164	2,092
Tokushima	6	257	13	148
Kagawa	21	373	22	303
Ehime	20	400	35	388
Kochi	20	396	24	394
Fukuoka	195	4,052	372	6,305
Saga	22	479	45	666
Nagasaki	103	1,788	102	1,368
Kumamoto	49	649	38	652
Oita	14	448	26	513
Miyazaki	39	348	50	362
Kagoshima	13	417	37	717
Total	2,731	*40,761	3,410	*50,563
RATE				
Current	176.1	164.3	219.9	203.8
Previous	157.8		196.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report 22 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	8	235	-	2
AOMORI	-	26	-	-
IWATE	-	16	-	-
MIYAGI	1	40	-	-
AKITA	1	10	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	15	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	3	37	-	1
IBARAKI	-	56	-	-
TOCHIGI	3	37	-	-
GUMMA	1	53	-	3
SAITAMA	3	50	-	1
CHIBA	-	88	-	-
TOKYO	31	434	2	14
KANAGAWA	42	585	2	16
NIIGATA	3	28	-	2
TOYAMA	4	61	-	1
ISHIKAWA	2	76	1	8
FUKUI	5	33	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	18	-	-
NAGANO	3	17	-	-
GIFU	7	149	-	1
SHIZUOKA	8	*80	1	3
AICHI	6	136	-	4
MIE	3	62	-	2
SHIGA	4	100	-	1
KYOTO	22	326	-	30
OSAKA	11	423	-	20
HYOGO	13	278	2	14
NARA	10	125	-	2
WAKAYAMA	4	103	1	6
TOTTORI	4	31	-	1
SHIMANE	-	14	-	-
OKAYAMA	5	159	-	3
HIROSHIMA	14	259	1	10
YAMAGUCHI	9	120	-	10
TOKUSHIMA	-	12	-	3
KAGAWA	2	26	-	3
EHIME	2	35	-	2
KOCHI	4	45	-	2
FUKUOKA	38	501	-	10
SAGA	2	30	-	1
NAGASAKI	4	108	-	4
KUMAMOTO	4	24	-	-
OITA	4	39	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	7	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	2	30	-	2
TOTAL	295	5137	10	186
RATE				
Current	19.0	20.7	0.6	0.7
Previous	20.5		0.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

DISEASE	WEEK ENDED			CUMULATIVE NUMBER FOR THE FIRST 16 WEEKS		
	1950 22 Apr	1949 16 Apr	1948 17 Apr	1950	1949	1948
<u>NUMBER</u>						
SYPHILIS	2,731	3,920	6,084	40,761	61,622	71,767
GONORRHEA	3,410	3,581	6,216	50,563	53,675	77,931
CHANCROID	295	497	1,142	5,137	8,267	15,023
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	10	21	20	186	223	259
<u>RATE</u>						
SYPHILIS	176.1	252.7	396.6	164.3	248.3	292.4
GONORRHEA	219.9	230.9	405.2	203.8	216.3	317.5
CHANCROID	19.0	32.0	74.5	20.7	33.3	61.2
LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.1

Footnotes :

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi diseases.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

LIST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN
JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDED 29 APRIL 1950

During the seventeenth week, ended 29 April 1950, there were 20,062 cases of the 31 communicable diseases (exclusive of the four venereal diseases) compared with 20,101 cases reported for the same diseases last week. Some corrections were received for preceding weeks in the current year.

The number of diphtheria cases reported this week (234) was slightly higher than in the preceding week (229). Deaths, however, decreased from 19 to 15. Present cases were approximately 30 percent below the totals recorded for the seventeenth weeks of last year (323) and 1948 (337). Twenty prefectures reported more cases this week than last week, the same number had fewer, while six others did not change. Prefectural case figures ranged from zero in four instances to 22. The current and cumulative case rates were 15.1 and 18.2 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 1.0 and 1.9.

Dysentery cases decreased by nearly 40 percent, from 308 last week to 188 currently. The number of deaths (31) was slightly higher than the previous figure (29). Cases in the present week were nearly three times those (64) in the same period of last year and about twice the corresponding 1948 total (93). Cases increased over last week in nineteen prefectures, decreased in fourteen, and stayed the same in three. The remaining ten have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Niigata Prefecture, which reported 176 cases last week had 39 currently and together with Tokyo-to (30) accounted for over a third of the present total. Twenty-seven additional prefectures reported from 1 to 12 cases each. Bacillary dysentery accounted for 176 of the total cases this week (94 percent) and 30 of the deaths. The remaining 12 cases and one death were listed as amebic dysentery. The current and cumulative case rates were 12.1 and 7.0 respectively. The corresponding death rates were 2.0 and 1.4.

Typhoid fever cases (76) increased slightly over last week (70). Deaths, however, decreased from 9 to 7. This week's cases were 17 percent above those (65) recorded for the same week of last year but 37 percent below the total (120) for the corresponding 1948 period. There were increases over last week in sixteen prefectures, decreases in fourteen, and no change in six, while no cases have been reported for two weeks or longer in the remaining ten. Twenty-nine prefectures currently reported from one to ten cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 4.9 and 3.8 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.5 and 0.6.

There were 19 cases of paratyphoid fever this week compared with 13 cases last week. One death was reported in each of the two periods. Cases in the seventeenth weeks of last year and 1948 numbered 29 and 50 respectively. The majority (29) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Increases over last week occurred in nine prefectures, decreases in five, and no change in the remaining three. This week's cases were distributed among thirteen prefectures having from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 1.0 respectively, and corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

No smallpox cases have been reported for four weeks and no deaths thus far this year. There were no cases recorded for the seventeenth week of last year but one case in the same period of 1948. The cumulative case rate as of 29 April 1950 was less than 0.1.

Two cases of typhus fever were reported this week. Last week there were 35 cases. No deaths were reported during either period. The number of cases last year at this time (2) was the same as the present figure, while in the same period of the previous year there were sixteen cases. Niigata and Shimane Prefectures reported the two cases this week, and neither prefecture had previously reported any cases during the present year. Hyogo Prefecture, which reported the majority of last week's cases, had no cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 2.9 respectively, while the cumulative death rate was 0.2.

The number of malaria cases (10) did not change from last week. One death was reported compared with none previously. There were four times as many cases last

year at this time (41) and over eight times as many during the corresponding period of 1948 (84). More than two-thirds (33) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Changes from last week were equally divided between prefectures with increases and those with decreases (6), while the one remaining prefecture stayed the same. Seven prefectures reported having cases this week, from one to three each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.6 and 0.7 respectively. The corresponding death rates were both 0.1.

There were 102 cases of scarlet fever this week, approximately 30 percent below last week's total (144). The number of deaths (2) did not change. Cases in the present week were about the same as in the like period of last year (104) but 55 percent higher than those (66) recorded for the same week of 1948. Half (23) of the prefectures had fewer cases this week than last week, ten had more, and two did not change. The eleven remaining prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. A fourth of the current cases occurred in Tokyo-to (26) and the remainder in twenty-five additional prefectures having from one to twelve cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 6.6 and 5.5 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.1 and less than 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased from 27 last week to 22 currently and deaths from 12 to 4. There were 36 cases during the seventeenth week of 1949 and 53 in the corresponding 1948 period. Half (23) of the prefectures have reported no cases for at least two weeks. Cases decreased from last week in ten prefectures, increased in nine, and remained the same in four. This week's cases occurred in about a third (15) of the prefectures, from one to three in each. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.4 and 1.5 respectively, while corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 0.4.

There continued to be no Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague.

There were 1,680 cases of measles this week compared with 1,608 previously, an increase of 4 percent. This week's figure was more than 70 percent below the corresponding 1949 total (5,795) but about the same as that (1,686) for the same period of 1948. About half (24) of the prefectures reported increases over last week, sixteen decreases, and five others the same number of cases during each of the two periods. The one remaining prefecture (Tottori) continued to have no cases. Kagawa Prefecture reported the largest numeric change, a decrease from 124 to 44 cases, while another prefecture on the island of Shikoku (Kochi) reported one of the largest numeric increases, from 57 to 108 cases. The other substantial increase occurred in Hiroshima Prefecture, from 79 to 141 cases. Well over a fourth of all this week's cases occurred in the four widely separated prefectures of Hiroshima (141), Aichi (131), Kochi (108), and Saitama (104). Forty-one other prefectures reported from 1 to 87 cases each. The current and cumulative case rates were 108.3 and 81.8 respectively.

The number of whooping cough cases (2,706) increased 7 percent over the preceding week (2,527). It was 72 percent higher than that (1,574) for the seventeenth week of last year and about three times the total (910) for the corresponding 1948 period. Cases increased over last week in twenty-six prefectures and decreased in the other twenty. Toyama Prefecture reported the largest numeric change, an increase from 82 to 175 cases. Fukuoka, Hyogo, and Kumamoto Prefectures also had notable increases with 77, 60, and 55 more cases this week than previously. The only decrease of comparable size occurred in Saitama Prefecture, from 168 to 85 cases. About a seventh of all present cases occurred in the two prefectures of Fukuoka (197) and Toyama (175). The remaining forty-four prefectures reported cases remaining from 9 to 141 each. The current and cumulative case rates were 174.5 and 165.1 respectively.

There were 8,839 cases of tuberculosis reported this week compared with 9,237 cases last week, a decrease of 4 percent. The present figure was 9 percent less than that (9,700) recorded for the same week of last year but approximately the same as the total (8,852) for the corresponding 1948 period. Changes from last week included twenty-seven prefectures with decreases and eighteen with increases, while the cases stayed the same in the remaining one prefecture. Prefectural case figures this week

ranged from 28 to 954. Respiratory tuberculosis (7,612 cases) accounted for 86 percent of the total cases. The current and cumulative case rates were 569.9 and 513.7 respectively.

Pneumonia cases (3,113) decreased 9 percent from last week (3,420). They were 19 percent fewer than those (3,858) in the seventeenth week of last year and 17 percent below the total (3,753) for the same period of 1948. About two-thirds (30) of the prefectures reported fewer cases currently than in the preceding week and the other sixteen prefectures had more cases. Nagano, Saitama, and Kagawa Prefectures reported 61, 52, and 50 fewer cases this week than previously while Yamaguchi and Toyama Prefectures had comparable increases, 65 and 61 more cases. Prefectural case figures this week ranged from 5 in Nara to 175 in Toyama. The current and cumulative case rates were 200.7 and 302.0 respectively.

A large decrease in influenza cases occurred this week, the present figure (19) being about 85 percent below last week's total (122). It was about an eighth of the numbers (163 and 146 respectively) recorded for the seventeenth weeks of last year and 1948. Over half (26) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two or more weeks. Of the remaining twenty prefectures most (15) had decreases, three increases, and two stayed the same. Eight of this week's cases were in Aichi Prefecture, which reported none last week, and there were from one to four cases in each of seven additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 60.8 respectively.

Polymyelitis cases decreased from 31 last week to 27 currently. There were 20 cases last year at this time and 8 in the corresponding 1948 period. Twenty of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer, while eleven had decrease from last week, ten increases, and five the same number in each of the two periods. Cases this week occurred in seventeen prefectures, from one to four in each. The current and cumulative and cumulative case rates were 1.7 and 1.9 respectively.

The same number of tetanus cases were reported this week as last week (34). It was a third below that (51) recorded for the seventeenth week of last year and the same as the corresponding 1948 figure (34). No cases have been reported for two or more weeks in seventeen prefectures. Changes from last week were equally divided between prefectures having increases and those with decreases (11), while the seven remaining prefectures stayed the same. Present cases were distributed among nearly half (21) of the prefectures with from one to four each. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.2 and 1.9 respectively.

There were 16 cases of puerperal infection reported this week compared with 13 in the preceding week. Ten cases were recorded last year at this time and eleven in the same week of 1948. The majority (27) of the prefectures have reported no cases for two weeks or longer. Increases over last week occurred in ten prefectures and decreases in nearly that many (9). Eleven prefectures reported one or two cases each this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.0 and 1.1 respectively.

Four cases of rabies were reported this week. Last week there were two, and during the seventeenth weeks of 1949 and 1948 there were three and none respectively. Tochigi Prefecture reported two of the present cases and Gumma and Tokyo-to one each. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.3 and 0.1 respectively.

Leprosy cases increased from 10 last week to 19 in the present period. During the seventeenth weeks of 1949 and 1948 they numbered 17 and 21 respectively. There have been no cases reported for two or more weeks in three-fourths (34) of the prefectures while prefectural changes from last week consisted of six increases and six decreases. Nine cases were currently reported by Gumma Prefecture and from one to three by each of six additional prefectures. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.2 and 0.7 respectively.

The number of trachoma cases reported this week (2,941) was nearly a third higher than the figure (2,248) for the previous week. It was 20 percent less than that (3,664) for the seventeenth week of last year but approximately the same as the corresponding 1948 total (2,964). Cases increased over last week in about half (24) of the prefectures, decreased in twenty-one, and did not change in the remaining one.

Prefectural case figures currently ranged from 3 to 385. The current and cumulative case rates were 189.6 and 149.4 respectively.

Three cases of infectious diarrhea were reported this week, the same number as last week. Last year at this time there were about seven times as many cases (22). Aichi Prefecture reported all three cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.2 and 0.1 respectively.

There were six cases of schistosomiasis this week compared with nine last week. Data for last year and 1948 are not available. Four of the present cases were in Yamanashi Prefecture and the other two in Fukuoka Prefecture. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.4.

Two filariasis cases were reported in the present week. There was one case last week. There are no available data for either last year or 1948. Wakayama and Kagoshima were the two prefectures reporting cases this week. The current and cumulative case rates were both 0.1.

There continued to be no yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease. There was also no incidence of any of these diseases recorded for the seventeenth weeks of last year and 1948.

The four venereal diseases together accounted for 6,369 cases this week compared with 6,446 in the preceding period. Current and cumulative numbers of syphilis cases this week were 2,658 and 43,419 respectively; gonorrhea cases, 3,409 and 53,972; chancroid cases, 293 and 5,430; and lymphogranuloma venereum cases, 9 and 195. This week's totals were all lower than in the previous week when syphilis cases numbered 2,731, gonorrhea 3,410, chancroid 295, and lymphogranuloma venereum 10. They were also lower than in the seventeenth week of last year. At that time there were 4,183 cases of syphilis, 3,657 cases of gonorrhea, 454 cases of chancroid, and 25 cases of lymphogranuloma venereum. The current and cumulative case rates for each of these diseases as of 29 April 1950 were: syphilis, 171.4 and 164.7 respectively; gonorrhea, 219.8 and 204.7; chancroid, 18.9 and 20.6; and lymphogranuloma venereum, 0.6 and 0.7.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN WEEK ENDED 29 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	339	34	3	-	43	7
AOMORI	3	-	113	22	-	-	1	-
IWATE	4	-	*139	*19	-	-	40	4
MIYAGI	6	-	116	5	3	-	34	7
AKITA	6	-	149	7	-	-	17	8
YAMAGATA	4	1	56	6	4	1	18	4
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	120	15	3	1	27	5
IBATAKI	-	-	66	2	4	2	56	24
TOCHIGI	2	-	65	10	4	3	36	15
GUMMA	-	-	45	2	11	-	87	22
SAITAMA	4	1	113	11	12	4	150	42
CHIBA	3	-	48	9	8	-	46	16
TOKYO	22	2	310	31	30	1	337	77
KANAGAWA	6	-	118	13	5	1	84	11
NIIGATA	13	-	172	9	39	3	325	25
TOYAMA	2	-	68	7	-	-	4	2
ISHIKAWA	5	2	92	11	3	-	68	1
FUKUI	1	-	39	4	2	-	6	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	19	3	-	-	3	3
NAGANO	4	-	90	5	1	-	10	1
GIFU	3	-	37	7	-	-	11	5
SHIZUOKA	8	-	76	6	10	2	74	12
AICHI	2	-	113	8	9	3	45	13
MIE	5	1	57	7	-	-	19	6
SHIGA	1	-	28	2	-	-	4	-
KYOTO	6	3	69	13	3	1	29	6
OSAKA	12	1	187	31	6	1	62	7
HYOGO	10	-	179	15	4	1	48	14
NARA	1	-	45	5	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	2	-	28	1	-	-	5	1
TOTTORI	2	-	18	4	-	-	6	3
SHIMANE	3	-	87	7	1	-	5	-
OKAYAMA	8	-	53	5	-	1	7	2
HIROSHIMA	8	1	*130	10	4	1	28	9
YAMAGUCHI	4	-	138	10	-	-	5	-
TOKUSHIMA	5	-	43	7	1	-	3	-
KAGAWA	-	-	21	1	1	1	4	3
EHIME	3	1	64	9	-	-	4	3
KOCHI	1	1	35	9	1	1	3	1
FUKUOKA	17	-	360	37	5	-	56	9
SAGA	3	-	92	7	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	9	-	182	11	-	-	5	-
KUMAMOTO	5	-	74	6	5	1	18	8
OITA	7	1	104	21	2	2	5	3
MIYAZAKI	8	-	176	20	3	-	9	2
KAGOSHIMA	6	-	123	23	-	-	1	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	234	15	*4,797	*507	188	31	1,851	382
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	15.1	1.0	18.2	1.9	12.1	2.0	7.0	1.4
Previous	14.8	1.2			19.9	1.9		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID FEVER				PARATYPHOID FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	38	8	3	-	14	2
AOMORI	6	-	20	2	-	-	6	-
IWATE	1	1	12	2	1	-	6	1
MIYAGI	2	-	30	4	1	-	22	1
AKITA	-	-	7	5	-	-	4	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	9	-	-	-	6	-
FUKUSHIMA	5	-	22	1	-	-	2	-
IBARAKI	3	-	19	3	-	-	3	2
TOCHIGI	2	-	12	2	-	-	4	-
GUMMA	3	-	18	1	-	-	6	-
SAITAMA	1	-	36	7	-	-	5	-
CHIBA	-	-	24	4	-	-	6	-
TOKYO	10	-	190	30	4	-	69	1
KANAGAWA	5	-	61	4	1	-	8	-
NIIGATA	2	-	27	3	1	-	6	-
TOYAMA	-	-	7	1	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	8	2	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	1	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
GIFU	2	-	19	4	1	-	*6	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	23	2	-	-	11	-
AICHI	1	-	30	7	-	-	7	-
MIE	3	1	30	10	-	-	1	-
SHIGA	1	1	9	1	-	-	1	-
KYOTO	3	-	36	6	-	-	4	-
OSAKA	2	1	50	6	-	-	7	1
HYOGO	4	-	41	4	-	-	7	-
NARA	2	-	17	2	2	-	3	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	9	2	1	-	7	-
TOTTORI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	18	3	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	1	19	3	1	1	1	1
HIROSHIMA	4	1	53	8	1	-	14	1
YAMAGUCHI	2	-	7	2	-	-	1	-
TOKUSHIMA	1	-	11	6	1	-	5	2
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	1
EHIME	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	1	18	3	-	-	3	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	22	1	1	-	4	-
SAGA	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	15	1	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	1	-	12	1	-	-	4	-
OITA	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	8	-	-	-	4	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	76	7	1,013	154	19	1	*270	13
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	4.9	0.5	3.8	0.6	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.0
Previous	4.5	0.6			0.8	0.1		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IVATE	-	-	-	-	-	-	*4	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
AKITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	1
SAITAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
CHIBA	-	-	1	-	-	-	15	1
TOKYO	-	-	-	-	-	-	227	19
KANAGAWA	-	-	1	-	-	-	423	23
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
AICHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
MIE	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
HYOGO	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	-
NARA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KOCHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<hr/>								
TOTAL	-	-	4	-	2	-	*766	49
<hr/>								
RATE								
Current	-	-	0.0	-	0.1	-	2.9	0.2
Previous	-	-			2.3	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA			
	Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	-	-	3	-
AOMORI	-	-	2	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1
MIYAGI	-	-	-	1
AKITA	-	-	3	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	2	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	4	1
IBARAKI	1	-	8	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	2	-
GUMMA	-	-	10	-
SAITAMA	-	-	9	-
CHIBA	1	-	2	-
TOKYO	-	-	18	1
KANAGAWA	-	-	3	-
NIIGATA	-	-	2	-
TOYAMA	-	-	4	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	4	1
FUKUI	-	-	3	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	3	-
NAGANO	-	-	6	1
GIFU	-	-	4	1
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	-
AICHI	1	-	5	-
MIE	1	-	6	-
SHIGA	-	-	6	1
KYOTO	-	1	6	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	-
HYOGO	-	-	5	-
NARA	-	-	1	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	-
TOTTORI	-	-	2	-
SHIMANE	-	-	1	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	4	-
HIBOKUSHIMA	-	-	7	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	1	-
EHIME	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-
FUKUOKA	2	-	18	2
SAGA	-	-	5	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	7	-
KUMAMOTO	-	-	2	-
OITA	-	-	4	-
MIYAZAKI	1	-	3	-
KAGOSHIMA	3	-	6	5
TOTAL	10	1	192	18
RATE				
Current	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.1
Previous	0.6	-		

See footnotes at end of table.

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	5	-	75	1	-	-	32	9
AOMORI	-	-	15	-	3	-	10	1
IWATE	1	-	21	1	-	-	6	3
MIYAGI	-	-	20	-	1	-	33	8
AKITA	-	-	24	-	-	-	5	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	-	1	-	20	3
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	10	-	2	1	10	4
IBARAKI	1	-	5	-	-	-	11	2
TOCHIGI	-	-	4	-	-	-	7	-
GUMMA	12	-	27	-	1	-	4	-
SAITAMA	3	-	52	1	-	-	9	3
CHIBA	-	-	21	-	1	1	9	4
TOKYO	26	-	370	1	3	-	76	14
KANAGAWA	10	-	104	-	1	-	18	8
NIIGATA	-	-	13	-	-	-	5	-
TOYAMA	1	-	13	-	-	-	7	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	5	-	1	-	4	-
FUKUI	1	-	42	-	1	-	1	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	4	2
NAGANO	5	-	70	1	-	-	9	1
GIFU	1	-	8	-	-	-	5	1
SHIZUOKA	1	1	19	1	-	-	7	2
AICHI	8	-	77	-	-	-	8	2
NIE	-	-	23	-	2	-	4	-
SHIGA	1	-	38	-	-	-	6	2
KYOTO	7	-	92	-	1	1	8	3
OSAKA	4	1	108	1	2	-	24	5
HYOGO	2	-	44	-	-	-	4	-
NARA	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	3	-	6	-	-	-	2	2
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
SHIMANE	2	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	1	-	25	-	-	-	2	-
HIROSHIMA	1	-	18	-	1	-	7	3
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	2
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-
KAGAWA	1	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
EHIME	-	-	2	-	-	-	3	-
KOCHI	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	1	-	16	1	1	-	18	3
SAGA	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	1	-	7	-	-	-	5	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	1	5	5
OITA	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
MIYAZAKI	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	1
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
TOTAL	102	2	1,440	9	22	4	407	97
RATE								
Current	6.6	0.2	5.5	0.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.4
Previous	9.3	0.1			1.7	0.8		

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	MEASLES		WHOOPING COUGH	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	59	554	22	907
AOMORI	10	104	11	444
IVATE	43	355	56	734
MIYAGI	18	226	32	478
AKITA	40	205	23	512
YAMAGATA	11	89	18	260
FUKUSHIMA	44	613	48	1109
IBARAKI	17	158	90	1808
TOCHIGI	78	621	27	528
GUMMA	82	1306	37	832
SAITAMA	104	2437	85	2651
CHIBA	39	272	40	725
TOKYO	80	683	131	3615
KANAGAWA	39	442	71	1857
NIIGATA	13	260	106	1052
TOYAMA	23	135	175	1891
ISHIKAWA	1	30	22	472
FUKUI	6	241	36	459
YAMANASHI	12	122	29	517
NAGANO	37	933	44	989
GIFU	61	781	54	437
SHIZUOKA	68	1175	141	2065
AICHI	131	2324	70	1172
MIE	7	135	92	897
SHIGA	5	107	47	538
KYOTO	3	33	48	973
OSAKA	14	116	109	1343
HYOGO	32	210	135	1422
NARA	3	17	9	164
WAKAYAMA	6	36	63	760
TOTTORI	-	-	9	176
SHIMANE	2	11	40	369
OKAYAMA	53	288	24	373
HIROSHIMA	141	802	57	1326
YAMAGUCHI	3	13	19	377
TOKUSHIMA	50	911	43	652
KAGAWA	44	1290	16	607
EHIME	87	1108	90	1016
KOCHI	108	764	38	504
FUKUOKA	26	391	197	2122
SAGA	5	63	33	472
NAGASAKI	14	346	39	860
KUMAMOTO	19	223	133	1355
OITA	2	20	11	583
MIYAZAKI	3	183	55	671
KAGOSHIMA	37	426	31	446
<hr/>				
TOTAL	1,680	21,559	2,706	43,520
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	108.3	81.8	174.5	165.1
Previous	103.7		162.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TUBERCULOSIS		PNEUMONIA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	811	11850	141	4438
AOMORI	159	2543	55	1391
IVATE	268	2979	120	1767
MIYAGI	226	3056	47	1792
AKITA	163	2259	54	1205
YAMAGATA	143	1821	78	1112
FUKUSHIMA	163	2379	96	2155
IBAFUKI	127	1711	47	2163
TOCHIGI	107	1099	55	1804
GUMMA	148	2036	97	3137
SAITAMA	142	3691	152	5466
CHIBA	235	2401	36	1253
TOKYO	954	4888	91	3299
KANAGAWA	243	4239	98	2229
NIIGATA	176	2900	133	2464
TOYAMA	186	2546	175	2624
ISHIKAWA	64	2075	24	865
FUKUI	146	1447	42	1008
YAMANASHI	46	700	24	824
NAGANO	157	3101	102	3352
GIFU	113	2197	65	1625
SHIZUOKA	219	2720	57	2074
AICHI	443	6699	158	3653
MIE	151	2484	58	1429
SHIGA	85	1253	39	1074
KYOTO	224	3653	25	937
OSAKA	362	6975	63	1465
HYOGO	347	5020	80	1704
NARA	28	679	5	434
WAKAYAMA	84	1131	38	764
TOTTORI	49	926	14	530
SHIMANE	106	1411	31	889
OKAYAMA	188	2707	56	1876
HIROSHIMA	178	3743	81	2058
YAMAGUCHI	191	2330	88	870
TOKUSHIMA	45	757	34	883
KAGAWA	42	1119	22	1141
EHIME	148	1816	94	2223
KOCHI	79	964	35	693
FUKUOKA	383	6149	135	2440
SAGA	84	1550	34	840
NAGASAKI	136	2260	60	1205
KUMAMOTO	183	1888	82	1625
OITA	94	1568	25	835
MIYAZAKI	103	1748	18	1102
KAGOSHIMA	110	1980	49	895
TOTAL	8,839	135,448	3,113	79,612
RATE				
Current	569.9	513.7	200.7	302.0
Previous	595.6		220.5	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	INFLUENZA		POLIOMYELITIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	1	802	2	29
AOMORI	-	-	-	1
IVATE	-	*-	-	9
MIYAGI	-	4	-	30
AKITA	-	567	-	2
YAMAGATA	-	32	1	6
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	13
IBARAKI	-	49	1	12
TOCHIGI	1	26	-	3
GUMMA	2	390	2	15
SAITAMA	1	262	1	15
CHIBA	-	213	-	2
TOKYO	-	358	4	49
KANAGAWA	-	287	1	12
NIIGATA	4	760	-	5
TOYAMA	-	195	-	7
ISHIKAWA	-	92	-	6
FUKUI	-	512	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	263	-	2
NAGANO	-	172	-	14
GIFU	-	2365	-	4
SHIZUOKA	1	463	-	29
AICHI	8	1290	2	11
MIE	-	628	-	9
SHIGA	-	227	-	-
KYOTO	-	440	-	2
OSAKA	-	394	-	2
HYOGO	-	1380	1	11
NARA	-	433	1	3
WAKAYAMA	-	256	-	1
TOTTORI	-	111	2	5
SHIMANE	-	617	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	415	-	11
HIROSHIMA	-	*155	-	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	98	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	103	-	4
KAGAWA	-	78	-	4
EHIME	-	147	-	11
KOCHI	-	6	1	5
FUKUOKA	1	695	1	30
SAGA	-	118	-	5
NAGASAKI	-	150	-	3
KUMAMOTO	-	5	1	16
OITA	-	406	3	25
MIYAZAKI	-	68	1	62
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	2	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	19	*16,032	27	494
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	1.2	60.8	1.7	1.9
Previous	7.9		2.0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
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PREFECTURE	TETANUS		PUERPERAL INFECTION	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	10	2	25
AOMORI	-	3	-	7
IWATE	2	5	-	6
MIYAGI	1	6	-	7
AKITA	-	2	2	19
YAMAGATA	-	1	1	5
FUKUSHIMA	-	10	-	4
IBAFUKI	1	25	1	8
TOCHIGI	2	12	-	4
GUMMA	2	27	-	10
SAITAMA	1	16	-	27
CHIBA	1	19	-	2
TOKYO	1	17	1	5
KANAGAWA	3	15	-	2
NIIGATA	-	6	-	6
TOYAMA	2	5	-	19
ISHIKAWA	-	3	-	3
FUKUI	-	2	-	5
YAMANASHI	-	3	-	7
NAGANO	2	17	2	8
GIFU	1	11	-	3
SHIZUOKA	-	16	-	8
AICHI	-	16	2	12
MIE	-	9	-	2
SHIGA	-	5	-	4
KYOTO	-	6	1	5
OSAKA	-	11	-	2
HYOGO	-	7	-	6
NARA	-	7	-	2
WAKAYAMA	-	4	-	-
TOTTORI	1	6	-	4
SHIMANE	-	9	-	5
OKAYAMA	1	11	-	7
HIROSHIMA	-	11	-	9
YAMAGUCHI	1	14	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	2	8	-	6
KAGAWA	-	6	-	-
EHIME	1	17	1	4
KOCHI	3	12	-	1
FUKUOKA	4	42	2	16
SAGA	1	6	-	3
NAGASAKI	-	7	-	4
KUMAMOTO	1	12	-	10
OITA	-	7	1	2
MIYAZAKI	-	19	-	5
KAGOSHIMA	-	11	-	3
<hr/>				
TOTAL	34	494	16	302
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	2.2	1.9	1.0	1.1
Previous	2.2		0.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

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PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	4
AOMORI	-	-	2	4
IVATE	-	-	-	7
MIYAGI	-	-	-	6
AKITA	-	-	-	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
IBARA	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	2	-	8
GUMMA	1	5	9	28
SAITAMA	-	3	-	1
CHIBA	-	5	-	-
TOKYO	1	2	1	13
KANAGAWA	-	3	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	-	-	-	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	9
AICHI	-	-	1	6
MIE	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	-	2
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	6
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	7
KAGAWA	-	-	-	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	-	15
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	4	25	19	190
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7
Previous	0.1		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

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Continued

PREFECTURE	RABIES		LEPROSY	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	4
AOMORI	-	-	2	4
IVATE	-	-	-	7
MIYAGI	-	-	-	6
AKITA	-	-	-	6
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	2
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	5
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	2	-	8
GUMMA	1	5	9	28
SAITAMA	-	3	-	1
CHIBA	-	5	-	-
TOKYO	1	2	1	13
KANAGAWA	-	3	-	1
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	1
FUKUI	-	-	-	2
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	2
NAGANO	-	-	-	2
GIFU	-	-	-	4
SHIZUOKA	-	-	3	9
AICHI	-	-	1	6
MIE	-	-	-	2
SHIGA	-	-	-	2
KYOTO	-	-	-	1
OSAKA	-	-	-	6
HYOGO	-	-	-	2
NARA	-	-	-	3
WAKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
TOTTORI	-	-	-	2
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	6
HIROSHIMA	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	4
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	2	7
KAGAWA	-	-	-	2
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	1
FUKUOKA	-	5	-	15
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	6
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	6
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	-	3
TOTAL	4	25	19	190
RATE				
Current	0.3	0.1	1.2	0.7
Previous	0.1		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	TRACHOMA		INFECTIOUS DIARRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	189	2925	-	-
AOMORI	141	2006	-	-
IVATE	106	2352	-	-
MIYAGI	122	1386	-	-
AKITA	24	872	-	-
YAMAGATA	17	1175	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	37	666	-	-
IBARAKI	46	937	-	-
TOCHIGI	11	627	-	-
GUMMA	292	1801	-	-
SAITAMA	75	1021	-	-
CHIBA	21	746	-	-
TOKYO	78	1480	-	-
KANAGAWA	60	1563	-	-
NIIGATA	44	466	-	-
TOYAMA	30	371	-	-
ISHIKAWA	8	286	-	-
FUKUI	22	395	-	-
YAMANASHI	10	346	-	-
NAGANO	27	327	-	-
GIFU	13	390	-	-
SHIZUOKA	150	886	-	-
AICHI	136	2250	3	17
MIE	61	397	-	-
SHIGA	6	132	-	-
KYOTO	16	409	-	-
OSAKA	103	1575	-	-
HYOGO	194	1889	-	-
NARA	15	352	-	-
WAKAYAMA	32	529	-	-
TOTTORI	18	161	-	-
SHIMANE	18	151	-	-
OKAYAMA	38	717	-	4
HIROSHIMA	55	1305	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	9	191	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	22	233	-	-
KAGAWA	19	440	-	-
EHIME	36	383	-	-
KOCHI	10	190	-	-
FUKUOKA	135	2070	-	-
SAGA	8	284	-	-
NAGASAKI	385	1486	-	-
KUMAMOTO	54	481	-	-
OITA	3	155	-	-
MIYAZAKI	24	348	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	21	234	-	-
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2,941	39,386	3	21
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	189.6	149.4	0.2	0.1
Previous	144.9		0.2	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCHISTOSOMIASIS		FILARIASIS	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	-	-	-	-
IWATE	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	-	-
AKITA	-	-	-	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	-	1
CHIBA	-	-	-	1
TOKYO	-	1	-	-
KANAGAWA	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	-	-	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	4	74	-	1
NAGANO	-	-	-	-
GIFU	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	-	1
AICHI	-	-	-	-
MIE	-	-	-	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	-	-	-	2
HYOGO	-	-	-	1
NARA	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	1	3
TOTTORI	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	-	1
HIROSHIMA	-	8	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	-	-
EHIME	-	-	-	3
KOCHI	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	2	32	-	1
SAGA	-	-	-	1
NAGASAKI	-	-	-	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	-	5
OITA	-	-	-	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	-	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	1	5
<hr/>				
TOTAL	6	115	2	32
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.1
Previous	0.6		0.1	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASE FOR
COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number for first 17 weeks		
	1950 29 Apr	1949 23 Apr	1948 24 Apr	1950	1949	1948
Cases						
Diphtheria	234	323	337	4797	6217	6688
Dysentery	188	64	93	1851	759	862
Typhoid Fever	76	65	120	1013	1414	1739
Paratyphoid Fever	19	29	50	270	532	562
Smallpox	-	-	1	4	25	9
Typhus fever	2	2	16	766	75	303
Malaria	10	41	84	192	451	999
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	1	-
Scarlet Fever	102	104	66	1440	1502	875
Epidemic Meningitis	22	36	53	407	533	857
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1680	5795	1686	21559	53746	19767
Whooping Cough	2706	1574	910	43520	22948	13000
Tuberculosis	8839	9700	8852	135448	132897	105309
Pneumonia	3113	3858	3753	79612	62857	68148
Influenza	19	163	146	16032	1114	1745
Poliomyelitis	27	20	8	494	417	110
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	34	51	34	494	582	509
Puerperal Infection	16	10	11	302	341	397
Rabies	4	3	-	25	14	12
Anthrax	-	2	1	-	3	2
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	19	17	21	190	243	202
Trachoma	2941	3664	2964	39386	39607	42789
Infectious Diarrhea	3	22	NA	21	185	NA
Dengue Fever	-	-	-	-	2	1
Tsutsugamushi Disease	-	NA	NA	-	NA	NA
Schistosomiasis	6	NA	NA	115	NA	NA
Filariasis	2	NA	NA	32	NA	NA
Deaths						
Diphtheria	15	29	30	507	669	690
Dysentery	31	11	22	382	185	196
Typhoid Fever	7	7	14	154	183	221
Paratyphoid Fever	1	1	3	13	22	31
Smallpox	-	1	-	-	3	-
Typhus Fever	-	1	-	49	3	24
Malaria	1	-	1	18	16	8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	2	-	9	21	10
Epidemic Meningitis	4	12	16	97	140	213
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1948, 1949 AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Rates for First 17 Weeks		
	29 Apr 1950	23 Apr 1949	24 Apr 1948	1950	1949	1948
Case Rates						
Diphtheria	15.1	20.8	22.0	18.2	23.6	25.6
Dysentery	12.1	4.1	6.1	7.0	2.9	3.3
Typhoid fever	4.9	4.2	7.8	3.8	5.4	6.7
Paratyphoid fever	1.2	1.9	3.3	1.0	2.0	2.2
Smallpox	-	-	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0
Typhus fever	0.1	0.1	1.0	2.9	0.3	1.2
Malaria	0.6	2.6	5.5	0.7	1.7	3.8
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	0.0	-
Scarlet fever	6.6	6.7	4.3	5.5	5.7	3.4
Epidemic meningitis	1.4	2.3	3.5	1.5	2.0	3.3
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	108.3	373.6	109.9	81.8	203.8	75.8
Whooping cough	174.5	101.5	59.3	165.1	87.0	49.9
Tuberculosis	569.9	625.4	577.1	513.7	504.1	403.9
Pneumonia	200.7	248.8	244.7	302.0	238.4	261.3
Influenza	1.2	10.5	9.5	60.8	4.2	6.7
Poliomyelitis	1.7	1.3	0.5	1.9	1.6	0.4
Yellow fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	2.2	3.3	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.0
Puerperal infection	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5
Rabies	0.3	0.2	-	0.1	0.1	0.0
Anthrax	-	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.0
Glanders	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	1.2	1.1	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.8
Trachoma	189.6	236.2	193.2	149.4	150.2	164.1
Infectious diarrhea	0.2	1.4	N.A.	0.1	0.7	N.A.
Dengue fever	-	-	-	-	0.0	0.0
Tsutsugamushi disease	-	N.A.	N.A.	-	N.A.	N.A.
Schistosomiasis	0.4	N.A.	N.A.	0.4	N.A.	N.A.
Filariasis	0.1	N.A.	N.A.	0.1	N.A.	N.A.
Death rates						
Diphtheria	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.6
Dysentery	2.0	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.8
Typhoid fever	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8
Paratyphoid fever	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
Smallpox	-	0.1	-	-	0.0	-
Typhus fever	-	0.1	-	0.2	0.0	0.1
Malaria	0.1	-	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Japanese "B" encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	0.1	0.1	-	0.0	0.1	0.0
Epidemic meningitis	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.8
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-

See footnotes at end of table.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
WEEK ENDED 29 APRIL 1950

PREFECTURE	SYPHILIS		GONORRHEA	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	145	2372	256	3311
AOMORI	35	479	31	539
IWATE	26	435	22	288
MIYAGI	32	694	31	748
AKITA	11	426	13	257
YAMAGATA	24	574	37	375
FUKUSHIMA	33	593	19	662
IBARAKI	27	510	33	396
TOCHIGI	47	715	42	693
GUMMA	40	602	47	534
SAITAMA	27	765	21	679
CHIBA	53	871	68	731
TOKYO	135	2353	303	4591
KANAGAWA	164	2837	393	6256
NIIGATA	40	757	15	329
TOYAMA	64	576	59	657
ISHIKAWA	10	447	14	558
FUKUI	19	380	53	527
YAMANASHI	10	238	4	162
NAGANO	25	658	39	588
GIFU	11	398	19	945
SHIZUOKA	89	1024	95	1126
AICHI	107	1749	176	1896
MIE	43	718	38	532
SHIGA	28	377	33	422
KYOTO	66	1264	87	1483
OSAKA	235	3290	103	2033
HYOGO	146	2088	161	2224
NARA	23	370	29	588
WAKAYAMA	58	688	53	841
TOTTORI	32	403	39	413
SHIMANE	15	197	13	170
OKAYAMA	39	800	55	958
HIROSHIMA	30	1272	95	2639
YAMAGUCHI	42	1165	77	2169
TOKUSHIMA	28	285	22	170
KAGAWA	10	383	3	306
EHIME	48	448	38	426
KOCHI	29	425	26	420
FUKUOKA	265	4317	434	6739
SAGA	37	516	45	711
NAGASAKI	166	1954	100	1468
KUMAMOTO	58	707	60	712
OITA	10	458	8	521
MIYAZAKI	20	368	40	402
KAGOSHIMA	56	473	60	777
<hr/>				
TOTAL	2658	43419	3409	53972
<hr/>				
RATE				
Current	171.4	164.7	219.8	204.7
Previous	176.1		219.9	

See footnotes at end of table.

Weekly Report - 29 April 1950
Continued

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		LYMPHOGRANULOMA VENEREUM	
	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases	Current Cases	Cumulative Cases
HOKKAIDO	9	244	-	2
AOMORI	1	27	-	-
IWATE	-	16	-	-
MIYAGI	1	41	-	-
AKITA	1	11	-	-
YAMAGATA	-	15	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	38	-	1
IBARAKI	5	61	-	-
TOCHIGI	2	39	-	-
GUMMA	7	60	-	3
SAITAMA	4	54	-	1
CHIBA	3	91	-	-
TOKYO	24	458	2	16
KANAGAWA	21	606	-	16
NIIGATA	1	29	-	2
TOYAMA	5	66	-	1
ISHIKAWA	1	77	-	8
FUKUI	5	38	-	3
YAMANASHI	1	19	-	-
NAGANO	2	19	-	-
GIFU	4	153	-	1
SHIZUOKA	3	83	-	3
AICHI	15	151	-	4
MIE	8	70	1	3
SHIGA	11	111	-	1
KYOTO	20	346	2	32
OSAKA	34	457	1	21
HYOGO	16	294	1	15
NARA	6	131	-	2
WAKAYAMA	5	108	-	6
TOTTORI	2	33	-	1
SHIMANE	2	16	-	-
OKAYAMA	6	165	-	3
HIROSHIMA	10	269	-	10
YAMAGUCHI	-	120	-	10
TOKUSHIMA	4	16	-	3
KAGAWA	-	26	-	3
EHIME	2	37	1	3
KOCHI	1	46	-	2
FUKUOKA	21	522	-	10
SAGA	1	31	-	1
NAGASAKI	18	126	1	5
KUMAMOTO	1	25	-	-
OITA	-	39	-	1
MIYAZAKI	4	11	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	5	35	-	2
TOTAL	293	5430	9	195
RATE				
Current	18.9	20.6	0.6	0.7
Previous	19.0		0.6	

See footnotes at end of table.

NUMBER OF CASES AND CASE RATES
OF VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS
1948, 1949, AND 1950

Diseases	Week Ended			Cumulative Number		
	29 Apr 1950	23 Apr 1949	24 Apr 1948	for the first 17 weeks		
				1950	1949	1948
<u>Number</u>						
Syphilis	2658	4183	5277	43419	65805	77044
Gonorrhea	3409	3657	5672	53972	57332	83603
Chancroid	293	454	955	5430	8721	15978
Lymphogranuloma Venereum	9	25	11	195	248	270
<u>Rate</u>						
Syphilis	171.4	269.7	344.0	164.7	249.6	295.5
Gonorrhea	219.8	235.8	369.8	204.7	217.4	320.6
Chancroid	18.9	29.3	62.3	20.6	33.1	61.3
Lymphogranuloma venereum	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0

Footnotes:

1. There were no cases or deaths reported for Japanese "B" encephalitis, cholera, or plague and also no cases of yellow fever, anthrax, glanders, dengue fever, or tsutsugamushi disease.
2. Rates are the numbers of cases or deaths per 100,000 population, estimated as of 1 July 1949, and are computed on an annual basis.
3. A dash (-) indicates that no cases or deaths were reported and that the case or death rate was zero.
4. A rate of 0.0 indicates that there were some cases or deaths but that the rate was less than 0.1.
5. "NA" indicates that data are not available.
6. * Cumulative figures adjusted for delayed and corrected reports.

Inclosure No. 8 missing